6/14/78 Distinguished Federal Civilian Services Award

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MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

14 June 1978

C

TO: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: RICK HUTCHESON RH

SUBJECT: President's Award for Distinguished Federal Civilian Service

Pursuant to Executive Order 12014, Chairman Scotty Campbell of the C.S.C. has recommended for your approval 5 persons to receive the 1977 Awards (gold medal & certificate), from among the nominees submitted by heads of departments and agencies. Campbell's memo is at Tab A. The 5 nominees he recommends are at Tab B.

__✓__ approve nominees at Tab B _____ disapprove

_____ other _____

Campbell also recommends that you send letters of commendation to the 5 "runner-ups" at Tab C.

__✓__ approve letters to runners-up _____ disapprove

After the C.S.C. completed work on its recommendations, the State Department forwarded the nomination of Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker (Tab D). Campbell comments: "Although this nomination arrived too late to be evaluated with the others, I suggest that it be included with those forwarded to the President for his consideration. While generally not more than 5 awards are presented, there is precedent for granting 6 when the quality of nominees warrants." (In the past, awards were given to 5 persons on 8 occasions, and to 6 persons on 4 occasions.)

__✓__ approve _____ disapprove a 6th Award for Ellsworth Bunker

Campbell recommends that you present these awards personally. Phil and Fran believe your schedule does not permit you to do this. The Vice President has agreed to present the awards in your stead.

_____ President __✓__ Vice President to present Awards

Additional background information on the Awards is attached at Tab E.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

To Dr. Francis Waldrop

I am pleased to extend my warm congratulations to you on being nominated for one of the 1977 President's Awards for Distinguished Federal Civilian Service.

You were one of a very few in the group of finalists. This is a high honor and is indicative of the outstanding contribution you are making to your organization and to the Nation.

The effectiveness of our government depends on the ability and dedication of Federal employees who carry out the policies and make the programs work. I am proud of your accomplishments and I hope you will continue to provide leadership as a member of the Federal career service.

Sincerely,

Jimmy Carter

Dr. Francis N. Waldrop
Deputy Administrator
Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and
Mental Health Administration
Department of Health, Education,
and Welfare
Washington, D.C. 20201

THE WHITE HOUSE

Dr. Francis N. Waldrop
Deputy Administrator
Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and
Mental Health Administration
Department of Health, Education,
and Welfare
Washington, D.C. 20201

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

To Gerald Truszynski

I am pleased to extend my warm congratulations to you on being nominated for one of the 1977 President's Awards for Distinguished Federal Civilian Service.

You were one of a very few in the group of finalists. This is a high honor and is indicative of the outstanding contribution you are making to your organization and to the Nation.

The effectiveness of our government depends on the ability and dedication of Federal employees who carry out the policies and make the programs work. I am proud of your accomplishments and I hope you will continue to provide leadership as a member of the Federal career service.

Sincerely,

Jimmy Carter

Mr. Gerald M. Truszynski
National Aeronautics and
Space Administration
Washington, D.C. 20546

FROM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON, D.C.

The Honorable Robert Alan Frosch
Administrator
NASA
Washington, D.C. 20546

THE WHITE HOUSE

Mr. Gerald M. Truszynski
National Aeronautics and
Space Administration
Washington, D.C. 20546

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

To Dr. Francis Mulhern

I am pleased to extend my warm congratulations to you on being nominated for one of the 1977 President's Awards for Distinguished Federal Civilian Service.

You were one of a very few in the group of finalists. This is a high honor and is indicative of the outstanding contribution you are making to your organization and to the Nation.

The effectiveness of our government depends on the ability and dedication of Federal employees who carry out the policies and make the programs work. I am proud of your accomplishments and I hope you will continue to provide leadership as a member of the Federal career service.

Sincerely,

Jimmy Carter

Dr. Francis J. Mulhern
Administrator
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
Department of Agriculture
Washington, D.C. 20250

THE WHITE HOUSE

Dr. Francis J. Mulhern
Administrator
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
Department of Agriculture
Washington, D.C. 20250

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

To Dr. Alan Berman

I am pleased to extend my warm congratulations to you on being nominated for one of the 1977 President's Awards for Distinguished Federal Civilian Service.

You were one of a very few in the group of finalists. This is a high honor and is indicative of the outstanding contribution you are making to your organization and to the Nation.

The effectiveness of our government depends on the ability and dedication of Federal employees who carry out the policies and make the programs work. I am proud of your accomplishments and I hope you will continue to provide leadership as a member of the Federal career service.

Sincerely,

Jimmy Carter

Dr. Alan Berman
Director of Research
Naval Research Laboratory
Washington, D.C. 20375

THE WHITE HOUSE

Dr. Alan Berman
Director of Research
Naval Research Laboratory
Washington, D.C. 20375

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

To Dr. Dayton Alverson

I am pleased to extend my warm congratulations to you on being nominated for one of the 1977 President's Awards for Distinguished Federal Civilian Service.

You were one of a very few in the group of finalists. This is a high honor and is indicative of the outstanding contribution you are making to your organization and to the Nation.

The effectiveness of our government depends on the ability and dedication of Federal employees who carry out the policies and make the programs work. I am proud of your accomplishments and I hope you will continue to provide leadership as a member of the Federal career service.

Sincerely,

Jimmy Carter

Dr. Dayton L. Alverson
Director
N.W. & Alaska Fisheries Center
Department of Commerce
Washington, D.C. 20230

THE WHITE HOUSE

Dr. Dayton L. Alverson
Director
N.W. & Alaska Fisheries Center
Department of Commerce
Washington, D.C. 20230

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20415

IN REPLY PLEASE REFER TO

YOUR REFERENCE

APR 11 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

On October 19 of last year you signed Executive Order 12014 relating to the President's Award for Distinguished Federal Civilian Service. This order abolished the Distinguished Civilian Service Awards Board and transferred its functions to the Chairman of the Civil Service Commission.

In accordance with this order, I have reviewed the nominations for the 1977 award submitted by the heads of departments and agencies. The field of nominees for this award was outstanding. From among this field, I recommend for consideration the names of twenty individuals, together with a brief summary of their achievements, the nominations, and the accompanying letters from the respective agency heads. Although all are strong candidates, the list has been divided into upper and lower groups, reflecting my evaluation of the nominees' achievements.

In addition to the recognition given in the form of the medal and certificate to the five selected to receive the award, I recommend that you sign brief letters to the other nominees in the finalist group. A draft letter has been prepared and is attached. Once final selections have been made, we will be pleased to work with members of the White House staff in making arrangements for the presentation of these awards.

Alan K. Campbell
Chairman

Attachments

RECIPIENTS OF PRESIDENT'S AWARD

1958

LOY W. HENDERSON
Deputy Under Secretary of
State for Administration

STERLING B. HENDRICKS
Chief Chemist
Agriculture's Pioneering Research
Laboratory for Mineral Nutrition
of Plants

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

ROGER W. JONES
Assistant Director for
Legislative Reference
Bureau of the Budget

WILLIAM B. McLEAN
Technical Director
U.S. Naval Ordnance Test Station

1959

JAMES V. BENNETT
Director
Bureau of Prisons

ROBERT D. MURPHY
Deputy Under Secretary of State
for Political Affairs

DOYLE L. NORTHRUP
Technical Director
Special Weapons Squadron

HAZEL K. STIEBELING
Director
Institute of Home Economics
Agricultural Research Service

WERNHER VON BRAUN
Director
Development Operations Division
Army Ballistic Missile Agency

1960

ANDREW BARR
Chief Accountant
Securities and Exchange Commission

HUGH L. DRYDEN
Deputy Administrator
National Aeronautics and Space
Administration

WILLIAM J. HOPKINS
Executive Clerk
White House Office

DR. WINFRED OVERHOLSER
Superintendent
Saint Elizabeths Hospital

ROBERT M. PAGE
Director of Research
Naval Research Laboratory

1961

BERT B. BARNES
Assistant Postmaster General
Bureau of Operations
Post Office Department

WILBUR S. HINMAN, JR.
Technical Director
Diamond Ordnance Fuze Laboratories
Department of the Army

FREDERICK J. LAWTON
Commissioner
U.S. Civil Service Commission

RICHARD E. McARDLE
Chief, Forest Service
Department of Agriculture

WILLIAM R. McCAULEY
Director
Bureau of Employees' Compensation
Department of Labor

1962

J. STANLEY BAUGHMAN
President
Federal National Mortgage Assoc.
Housing and Home Finance Agency

ROBERT R. GILRUTH
Director, Manned Spacecraft Center
National Aeronautics and Space
Administration

DR. DONALD E. GREGG
Chief, Department of
Cardiorespiratory Diseases
Walter Reed Army Institute of
Research

WALDO K. LYON
Head, Submarine and Arctic
Research Branch
U.S. Navy Electronics Laboratory

LLEWELLYN E. THOMPSON, JR.
Career Ambassador
Department of State

DR. FRANCES O. KELSEY
Medical Officer
Food and Drug Administration
Department of Health, Education
and Welfare

1963

WINTHROP G. BROWN
Career Minister
Department of State

ALAIN C. ENTHOVEN
Deputy Comptroller for
Systems Analysis
Office of the Secretary of Defense

SHERMAN E. JOHNSON
Deputy Administrator
Foreign Economics
Economic Research Service
Department of Agriculture

DAVID D. THOMAS
Director, Air Traffic Service
Federal Aviation Agency

FRED L. WHIPPLE
Director
Smithsonian Institution Astrophysical
Observatory

4

1964

JOHN DOAR
First Assistant to the Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division
Department of Justice

HERBERT FRIEDMAN
Superintendent, Atmosphere and Astrophysics Division
U.S. Naval Research Laboratory
Department of the Navy

LYMAN B. KIRKPATRICK, JR.
Executive Director-Comptroller
Central Intelligence Agency

BROMLEY K. SMITH
Executive Secretary
National Security Council

6

1965

HOWARD C. GRIEVES
Assistant Director of the Bureau of the Census
Department of Commerce

WILLIAM F. McCANDLESS
Assistant Director for Budget Review
Bureau of the Budget

HOMER E. NEWELL
Associate Administrator for Space Science and Applications
National Aeronautics and Space Administration

FRANK B. ROWLETT
Special Assistant to the Director
National Security Agency
Department of Defense

CLYDE A. TOLSON
Associate Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice

PHILIP H. TREZISE
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Economic Affairs
Department of State

1966

DR. ELSON B. HELWIG
Chief, Department of Pathology
Armed Forces Institute of Pathology
Department of the Army

ROBERT E. HOLLINGSWORTH
General Manager
Atomic Energy Commission

H. REX LEE
Governor of American Samoa
Department of the Interior

THOMAS C. MANN
Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs
Department of State

DR. JAMES A. SHANNON
Director, National Institutes of Health
Department of Health, Education and Welfare

1967

MYRL E. ALEXANDER
Director, Federal Bureau of Prisons
Department of Justice

ARTHUR E. HESS
Deputy Commissioner
Social Security Administration
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

SHERMAN KENT
Director of National Estimates and Chairman of the Board of National Estimates
Central Intelligence Agency

C. PAYNE LUCAS
Deputy Director, Africa Region
Peace Corps

WILLIAM J. PORTER
Ambassador to the Republic of South Korea
Department of State

CARL F. ROMNEY
Seismologist
Department of the Air Force

1968

JAMES J. ROWLEY
Director
U.S. Secret Service

1970

SAMUEL M. COHN
Assistant Director for Budget Review
Office of Management and Budget

U. ALEXIS JOHNSON
Career Ambassador
Under Secretary for Political Affairs
Department of State

EDWARD F. KNIPLING
Director, Entomology Research Division
Agricultural Research Service
Department of Agriculture

FRED LEONARD
Scientific Director
Army Medical Biomechanical Research Laboratory
Walter Reed Army Medical Center
Department of the Army

GEORGE H. WILLIS
Deputy to the Assistant Secretary for International Affairs
Department of the Treasury

1976

Dr. Ernest Ambler
Acting Director, National Bureau of Standards
Department of Commerce

Lawrence S. Eagleburger
Deputy Under Secretary of State for Management and Executive Assistant to the Secretary
Department of State

Dr. Alfred J. Eggers, Jr.
Assistant Director for Research Applications
National Science Foundation

E. Henry Knoche
Deputy Director of Central Intelligence
Central Intelligence Agency

Dale R. McOmber
Assistant Director for Budget Review
Office of Management and Budget

Barbara Ringer
Register of Copyrights
Library of Congress

THE PRESIDENT'S AWARD

FOR DISTINGUISHED FEDERAL CIVILIAN SERVICE

Is Given To

DONALD E. GREGG

With Profound Appreciation, Highest Esteem and Great Personal Satisfaction.

Through development of new instruments and new research methods for measuring blood flow, blood pressure and coronary output, he has made major contributions to medical knowledge of heart disease and thereby to the welfare of humanity.

His innovations and research have opened new fields in the study of blood circulation and cardio-vascular diseases and have earned him recognition as one of the world's foremost physiologists.

7 AUGUST 1962

Photo Reduction of Sample Certificate

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Jack / Jerry

DATE: 17 APR 78

FOR ACTION:

1978 APR 17 PM 3 00

	JIM MCINTYRE	ZBIG BRZEZINSKI
INFO ONLY:	THE VICE PRESIDENT	MIDGE COSTANZA
	STU EIZENSTAT	HAMILTON JORDAN
	BOB LIPSHUTZ	FRANK MOORE
	JODY POWELL	JACK WATSON

SUBJECT: SCHNEIDERS MEMO RE NOMINATIN FOR PRESIDENT'S AWARD FOR DISTINGUISHED FEDERAL CIVILIAN SERVICE

++++++++++++++++++++ ++++++++++++++++++++ ++++++++++++++++++++

+ RESPONSE DUE TO RICK HUTCHESON STAFF SECRETARY (456-7052) +

+ BY: +

++++++++++++++++++++ ++++++++++++++++++++ ++++++++++++++++++++

ACTION REQUESTED: SEE ATTACHED NOTE

STAFF RESPONSE: ( ) I CONCUR. ( ) NO COMMENT. ( ) HOLD.

PLEASE NOTE OTHER COMMENTS BELOW:

Rich -

The only one whom I know enough about to comment is Phil Habib - I think Phil should definitely be one of the five to receive the award.

Jack W

FORM AND CONTENT OF NOMINATIONS

1. An original and one copy of each nomination are required to be submitted.

2. Each nomination must be typed, single spaced, on 8" x 10½" paper.

3. Each nomination must contain the following information, in the following order:

   A. First page--a brief biographical sketch, in itemized format, containing date and place of birth; significant educational background; significant employment record; a specific statement of type of appointment status; current grade level; etc.

   B. Second page--a proposed citation for the signature of the President. The proposed citation must contain from 50 to 60 words in two-paragraph form, and highlight the significance of the individual's achievement.

   C. Additional pages containing not more than 2500 words with topical headings as follows:

      - Summary of Achievement--not more than one page.

      - Additional Details--in non-technical language, illustrating how the nominee was personally responsible. Also include:

        - The specific benefits in improving Government operations or serving the public interest. Describe separately the tangible and the intangible benefits.

        - Examples of personal qualities of the nominee which make his or her achievement possible, if these have not been covered already under previous headings.

   D. A statement describing any other significant awards received by the nominee, which support the nominaton.

4. Each copy of a nomination must be enclosed in a 9¼" X 11½" folder, clearly labeled with the name and agency of the nominee on the outside front cover.

5. If desired, supporting or technical material may be submitted to supplement the nomination. There is no limitation on the amount of such material that may be submitted. However, supporting material should be submitted separately in bound form, rather than included with material in the folder.

NOTE: Department and agencies are in no way restrained from making awards to employees who are being nominated for the President's Award.

ID 782995 THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

DATE: 07 JUN 78

FOR ACTION: FRAN VOORDE no PHIL WISE Send to VP - P did not [illegible]

JIM FALLOWS

INFO ONLY: THE VICE PRESIDENT

6-9 note sent to Becky McGowan re VP's schedule

6/12 - call to Becky McG, will call back w/ status.

SUBJECT: CAMPBELL MEMO RE AWARD FOR DISTINGUISHED FEDERAL CIVILIAN SERVICE

6/13 - Becky [illegible] to Penny [illegible] Thurs; Penny will call here [illegible] 2 pm.

+++

+ RESPONSE DUE TO RICK HUTCHESON STAFF SECRETARY (456-7052) +

+ BY: 1200 PM FRIDAY 09 JUN 78 +

+++

status?

6/14 - Penny [illegible] w/ VP [illegible]

VP has agreed to do event

ACTION REQUESTED: YOUR COMMENTS

STAFF RESPONSE: ( ) I CONCUR. ( ) NO COMMENT. ( ) HOLD.

PLEASE NOTE OTHER COMMENTS BELOW:

ID 782995 THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

DATE: 07 JUN 78

FOR ACTION: FRAN VOORDE PHIL WISE

JIM FALLOWS

INFO ONLY: THE VICE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: CAMPBELL MEMO RE AWARD FOR DISTINGUISHED FEDERAL CIVILIAN SERVICE

++++++++++++++++++++ ++++++++++++++++++++ ++++++++++++++++++++

+ RESPONSE DUE TO RICK HUTCHESON STAFF SECRETARY (456-7052) +

+ BY: 1200 PM FRIDAY 09 JUN 78 +

++++++++++++++++++++ ++++++++++++++++++++ ++++++++++++++++++++

ACTION REQUESTED: YOUR COMMENTS

STAFF RESPONSE: ( ) I CONCUR. ( ) NO COMMENT. ( ) HOLD.

PLEASE NOTE OTHER COMMENTS BELOW:

send to V.P.

President didn't participate last year

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

IN REPLY PLEASE REFER TO

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20415

JUN 6 1978

YOUR REFERENCE

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

In accordance with the responsibilities assigned to me under Executive Order 12014, I have completed final screening of the candidates recommended by the heads of departments and agencies for the President's Award for Distinguished Federal Civilian Service.

This award, which was established in 1957, represents the highest honor that may be awarded to a member of the Federal career service. The award is solely honorary in nature, taking the form of a gold medal and certificate. Its value to the recipients is derived from the fact that these awards traditionally are presented by the President to generally not more than five truly distinguished individuals.

Attached are my recommendations on the five persons I believe merit this honor along with five others who are very strong candidates. I would appreciate your indicating which of these individuals you wish to honor. In addition to the recognition given in the form of the medal and certificate to those selected to receive the President's award, I recommend that you sign brief letters to the finalists. A draft of such a proposed letter is attached along with background material.

Although I strongly recommend that you personally present the awards, should your schedule not permit you to do so you may wish to consider having Vice President Mondale make the presentations. Following your approval, we will be pleased to assist in the arrangements for the ceremony.

Alan K. Campbell
Chairman

Attachments

President's Award (attached) ☐ approved for Presidential Ceremony ☐ Disapproved

☐ approved for Vice Presidential Ceremony ☐ Disapproved

9/76 CON 114-24-3

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

I am pleased to extend my warm congratulations to you on being nominated to receive one of the 1977 President's Awards for Distinguished Federal Civilian Service.

Although not selected for the award, you were one of a very few in the group of finalists. This, of itself, is a high honor to have earned during your career in Government and is indicative of the outstanding contribution you are making to your organization and to the Nation.

I am pleased to know of your accomplishments which are vital to the strength and continuity of our Government and I hope you will continue to provide leadership as a member of the Federal career service.

Sincerely,

Jimmy Carter

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

24 April 1978

Zbig Brzezinski

I have forwarded a copy of your memo on Justice Goldberg to Greg Schneiders. He is responsible for coordination of nominees for the Medal of Freedom which is traditionally announced on the 4th of July.

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Greg Schneiders

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

✓	FOR STAFFING
	FOR INFORMATION
	FROM PRESIDENT'S OUTBOX
	LOG IN/TO PRESIDENT TODAY
	IMMEDIATE TURNAROUND

ACTION	FYI	
		MONDALE
		COSTANZA
		EIZENSTAT
		JORDAN
		LIPSHUTZ
		MOORE
		POWELL
		WATSON
		McINTYRE
		SCHULTZE

		ENROLLED BILL
		AGENCY REPORT
		CAB DECISION
		EXECUTIVE ORDER

Comments due to Carp/Huron within 48 hours; due to Staff Secretary next day

		ARAGON
		BOURNE
		BRZEZINSKI
		BUTLER
		CARP
		H. CARTER
		CLOUGH
		FALLOWS
		FIRST LADY
		HARDEN
		HUTCHESON
		JAGODA
		GAMMILL

		KRAFT
		LINDER
		MITCHELL
		MOE
		PETERSON
		PETTIGREW
		POSTON
		PRESS
		SCHLESINGER
✓		SCHNEIDERS
		STRAUSS
		VOORDE
		WARREN

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 21, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ZBIGNIEW BRZEZINSKI ZB

SUBJECT: Arthur Goldberg

In view of the important contribution that Justice Goldberg made at Belgrade -- and the importance to us of that process, in terms of security, East-West cooperation, and human rights -- I recommend that you award him the Medal of Freedom.

Approve _____ Disapprove _____

NSC 2235

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

May 1, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR: RICK HUTCHESON

FROM: CHRISTINE DODSON

SUBJECT: President's Award for Distinguished Federal Civilian Service/Nominations

This is to confirm that the NSC recommends Mr. Philip Habib and Dr. Christopher Kraft be given the President's Award for Distinguished Federal Civilian Service.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 14, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Greg Schneiders

SUBJECT: Nominations for the President's Award for Distinguished Federal Civilian Service

In the attached memorandum and supporting materials, Chairman Alan Campbell submits for your consideration twenty nominations for the President's Award for Distinguished Federal Civilian Service. According to Executive Order 10717 establishing the award "generally, not more than five awards shall be made in any one year." The awards are given in recognition of one or more of the following: imagination in developing creative solutions to problems; courage in persevering against great odds; high ability; and long and distinguished service.

Chairman Campbell has divided the candidates into an "upper" (preferred) group and a "lower" group. Within each group the candidates are listed alphabetically. Below are summaries of the nominations.

UPPER GROUP

Dr. Dayton L. Alverson
Fishery Biologist
Director
N. W. & Alaska Fisheries Center
Department of Commerce

Dr. Alverson has contributed widely to knowledge of fisheries assessment techniques, management theories, population dynamics, and trophodynamics of food chains systems. Many of Dr. Alverson's concepts have been incorporated into the Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976.

1995

Dr. Alan Berman
Director of Research
Naval Research Laboratory

Dr. Berman's achievements have contributed significantly to both current and future national needs in electronics, materials and general sciences, space science and technology, and oceanology. Some of Dr. Berman's contributions include his work in connection with locating the lost nuclear submarine Scorpion and his recommendations to the study of the anti-ship missle threat.

Philip C. Habib
Under Secretary of State for
Political Affairs

Mr. Habib's contributions to the termination of hostilities in Indochina, the maintenance of peace in Korea, the development of relations with African States, and in search for peace in the Middle East, represent a distinguished contribution to the Nation. He is the highest ranking officer of the Foreign Service of the United States.

John R. McGuire
Chief
Forest Service
Department of Agriculture

Mr. McGuire as Chief of the Forest Service has taken new directions in balancing national needs against resource capabilities. His work includes directing a study which led to the Forest and Rangelands Renewable Resources Act of 1974, and the National Forest Management Act of 1976.

Dr. Francis J. Mulhern
Administrator
Animal and Plant Health Inspection
Department of Agriculture

Dr. Mulhern has established a position of national and international leadership in the control and eradication of diseases and pests that threaten agricultural production, particularly throughout the Western Hemisphere. He personally negotiated with Central American countries to prevent the spread of foot and mouth disease into North America and is responsible for the Congressional authority granted to the Department of Agriculture to cooperate throughout the Western Hemisphere to control destructive plant pests.

William H. Phillips
Chief
Flight Dynamics and Control Division
National Aeronautics and Space Administration

Mr. Phillips has made significant theoretical and practical contributions to the development of aircraft and spacecraft from the Second World War through eras of jet and supersonic aircraft development, early space flight and on into the present space shuttle era. He is recognized as an outstanding authority on guidance control and flying qualities of aerospace vehicles.

Stanley Sporkin
Director
Division of Enforcement
Securities and Exchange Commission

Mr. Sporkin has been an attorney at SEC for many years. He has created unique and highly effective programs to prevent and correct violations of the Federal securities laws thus contributing to investor confidence in the Nation's securities markets. He was responsible for the management fraud program (to fix responsibility for misuse of public stockholders funds) through which the investing public could be protected from abuse.

Gerald M. Truszynski
Former Associate Administrator for
Space Tracking and Data Systems
National Aeronautics and Space Administration

Mr. Truszynski has provided outstanding leadership in establishing an internationally pre-eminent telecommunications network for support of space flight research. As a direct result of his leadership, the U. S. Space Program has developed the world's most advanced operational system for communicating with vehicles in space.

Dr. Francis N. Waldrop
Deputy Administrator
Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration
Department of Health, Education and Welfare

Dr. Waldrop has played a major role in shaping National health policies and is widely recognized as a leader in the field of health. His accomplishments include his leadership of the behavioral science programs at St. Elizabeth's hospital which resulted in the inclusion of such unique programs as criminal behavior and communications research in a psychiatric setting and the program in human operant conditioning which is one of the few in this field conducted in a mental hospital setting. He also played a major role in establishing the National Center for Mental Health Sciences.

Dr. Rosalyn S. Yalow
Senior Medical Investigator
Veterans Administration

Dr. Yalow's extensive knowledge of physics, mathematics, and chemistry has enabled her to make many contributions to the advancement of medical science. Her work was recognized in 1977 by the award of the 1977 Nobel Prize for Medicine (shared with a co-worker) for their discovery of the technique of radioimmunoassay. This technique is considered one of the most important advances in twenty years in basic research applied directly to clinical medicine.

LOWER GROUP

Dr. Elbert H. Ahlstrom
Senior Scientist
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
Department of Commerce
Southwest Fisheries Center
La Jolla, California

Dr. Ahlstrom's research has provided major understanding of California's fishery resources and also constitutes a highly scientific and fundamental innovation in the appraisal and understanding of the potential fisheries of the world's oceans. His work has greatly influenced National Marine Fisheries Service programs, his contributions have attracted wide attention internationally, and he has played a leading role on international scientific committees.

Dr. Glenn W. Burton
Research Geneticist
Agricultural Research Service
Department of Agriculture

Dr. Burton's research on the cytogenetics, breeding, physiology and management of grasses for forage and turf has made a major contribution toward improving the amount and quality of forage crops and grasses necessary to meet the need for doubled food production by the year 2000. His work has helped change the South from a raw-crop cotton culture to a profitable, diversified agriculture with adapted grasses protecting the soil from erosion, feeding livestock and beautifying the environment.

Dr. John D. Chase
Chief Medical Director
Veterans Administration

Dr. Chase's innovations will shape veterans health care policy for the foreseeable future. Under his leadership, VA has been able to treat more patients in far fewer operating beds and at lower cost; affiliations of VA hospitals with schools of medicine have increased, as has the number of health care personnel trained annually; and research activities were strengthed and supported.

Dr. Christopher C. Kraft, Jr.
Director
NASA Johnson Space Center
National Aeronautics and Space Administration

As a pioneer in the exploration of space, Dr. Kraft has displayed outstanding leadership and abilities that have significantly advanced man's knowledge in aeronautics and astronautics and the United States' supremacy in space. One of the 36 original members of the Space Center team, he first was assigned to project Mercury and later directed Mission planning and operational control of the Gemini missions, the success of which led to the Apollo program.

Robert L. Krieger
Director
Wallops Flight Center
National Aeronautics and Space Administration

Mr. Krieger's technical expertise and leadership has had a significant impact on the development of the nation's aeronautical and space research and applications programs and on cooperative international space research.

Nahum Litt
Judge
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

Judge Litt demonstrated outstanding leadership, executive excellence and professional acumen in his management of and decision on one of the longest and most significant energy cases ever heard on a formal record - the Alaska Natural Pipeline Case. The significane of this case to the public interest is evidenced by the extraordinary statute which involved the President and the Congress in selection of a natural gas transportation system to bring vitally needed energy supplies from the Alaskan North Slope to the lower 48 states.

Gerald J. Mitchell
Regional Administrator
Chicago Region
Employment Standards Administration
Department of Labor

Mr. Mitchell has gained a national reputation as an expert in the field of labor standards and has developed the finest labor law enforcement staff in the Nation. He wrote the litigation procedures, still in use, for enforcement of the Fair Labor Standards Act and was responsible for many of the early landmark cases.

Walter C. Sauer
Special Assistant to the Board of Directors
Export-Import Bank

Mr. Sauer has played a major role in formulating policies of the Export-Import Bank throughout its history. Mr. Sauer has helped to insure that export sales facilitated by the Bank and the work of all of the Bank's employees serve the best interest of the United States and that the Bank is responsive to the needs of the Nation's export effort as well as the larger goals of the foreign economic policy of the U. S.

Andrew V. Schally
Senior Medical Investigator
Veterans Administration

Dr. Schally discovered that portion of the brain which controls the pituitary gland and endocrine system of the body (hypothalamus), revolutionizing understanding of the whole field of brain function. This discovery laid the foundation for modern hypothalamic research which may give scientists a key to controlling metabolism, fertility, mental health and other diseases such as diabetes and may explain how the mind affects physical and mental well-being through hormones.

Frank E. Schwelb
Chief
Housing Section
Civil Rights Division
Department of Justice

Mr. Schwelb has made major contributions to the Federal civil rights enforcement effort and his supervision of the Government's litigation program to ensure non-discrimination in housing has resulted in a special benefit to the country. Under his leadership the Housing Section of the Civil Rights Division has become one of the most productive of the Department of Justice having brought more than 270 lawsuits against some 800 defendants in D. C. and 38 states.

Proposed Letter to Finalists

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

I am pleased to extend my warm congratulations to you on being nominated to receive one of the 1977 President's Awards for Distinguished Federal Civilian Service.

Although not selected for the award, you were one of a very few in the group of finalists. This, of itself, is a high honor to have earned during your career in Government and is indicative of the outstanding contribution you are making to your organization and to the Nation.

I am pleased to know of your accomplishments which are vital to the strength and continuity of our Government and I hope you will continue to provide leadership as a member of the Federal career service.

Sincerely,

Jimmy Carter

THE PRESIDENT'S AWARD

FOR

DISTINGUISHED FEDERAL CIVILIAN SERVICE

1977

Summary of Nominations

Summary of Nominations

Background

The President's Award for Distinguished Federal Civilian Service is the highest honor a career employee can receive for extraordinary achievement in the federal service.

This award, symbolized by a gold medal suspended from a blue and white neck ribbon, may be granted annually to not more than five individuals of the career service whose achievements exemplify to an exceptional degree imagination, courage, and high ability in carrying out the mission of the government.

TRANSFER SHEET

Jimmy Carter Library

COLLECTION: Carter Presidential Papers-Staff Offices, Office of Staff Sec.-Pres. Handwriting File

Acc. No.: 80-1

The following material was withdrawn from this segment of the collection and transferred to the XX Audiovisual Collection ___Museum Collection ___Book Collection ___Other (Specify:)

DESCRIPTION:

3" X 5" color photo of Distinguished Civilian Service Award

Series: Office of Staff Sec.-Pres. Handwriting File

Box No.: 91

File Folder Title: [DISTInguished Federal Civilian Service Award] [6/14/78]

Transferred by: KJS

Date of Transfer: 8/23/78

Candidates in Upper Group

Nominations

НАВІВ

PHILIP C. HABIB
Under Secretary of State
for Political Affairs

Philip Charles Habib of California was sworn in July 1, 1976, as Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs, succeeding Joseph J. Sisco. A career Foreign Service Officer, Mr. Habib had served since 1974 as Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs. During the years 1971-1974, he was Ambassador to the Republic of Korea.

Mr. Habib was born on February 25, 1920 in Brooklyn, New York, and graduated in 1942 from the University of Idaho. In 1952 he received a PhD. in agricultural economics from the University of California (Berkeley).

Following service in the U.S. Army during World War II, Mr. Habib became a Teaching Research Assistant at the University of California in 1947. He was appointed a Foreign Service Officer in 1949 and assigned to the American Embassy at Ottawa as an Economic Officer. He served at the Embassy in Wellington, New Zealand from 1951 through 1954, and in the Department of State 1955-57. He subsequently served as Political Officer at Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, and in 1960-61 returned to the Department of State as the Officer-in-Charge for Under-Developed Areas in the Office of the Under Secretary's Special Assistant for Communist Economic Affairs.

From 1962-65 Mr. Habib was Counselor for Political Affairs at Seoul. He was assigned to Saigon from 1965 to 1967, where he served as Political Officer with the personal rank of minister. He was Deputy Assistant Secretary for East Asian and Pacific Affairs from 1967 to 1969, and from 1968 to 1971 was Senior Advisor to the United States Delegation at the Paris meetings on Viet Nam.

Ambassador Habib is married to the former Marjorie W. Slightam. They have two daughters, Phyllis and Susan.

PROPOSED PRESIDENTIAL CITATION

Ambassador Philip C. Habib, as Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs, is the highest ranking officer of the Foreign Service of the United States. His accomplishments in this office and throughout an outstanding career exemplified the performance of the career Foreign Service -- skill in negotiations, sound judgment, and effective policy leadership.

The principal service of Philip Habib was and is to the cause of peace. His indispensable role in the restoration of peace to Indochina, to the maintenance of peace in Korea, and to the search for peace in the Middle East is a unique achievement in the great tradition of distinguished professional contributions to thepeople and Government of the United States of America.

Summary of Achievement

The indispensable contributions of Philip C. Habib are found within the accomplishments of American foreign policy in recent years. His role in the termination of hostilities in Indochina, in the maintenance of the security of Korea, in the development of relations with African states, and in the search for negotiated settlement of the dispute between Israel and her Arab neighbors was of critical importance. That role drew upon the full extent of his exceptional talents -- the breadth of his knowledge, the wisdom of his counsel, and the forcefulness of his leadership.

As he shunned publicity, preferring the quiet discretions of diplomatic usage, it is not easy to take the full measure of his impact upon the formulation and execution of our foreign policy. Successive Presidents and Secretaries of State have depended upon him in ever-wider ranges of policy questions. Abroad, he has won the confidence of leading statesmen to an extent remarkable in the annals of diplomacy.

The trust placed in him, and the duties he has assumed, attested to his personal and professional qualities.

-- In time of crisis, such as the evacuation of Americans from the civil strife of Lebanon, he displayed the grasp of the situation, the steadfastness, and the ingenuity needed for attainment of our objectives.

-- At all times he was the man of vision, who saw beyond momentary trials in order to move forward a design for a lasting, just peace with reconciliation, as his negotiating efforts have demonstrated.

-- Driven by a relentless perfectionism in the practice of his chosen profession, he placed no less exacting demands upon his associates, yet so won their admiration that they elected him to the presidency of the American Foreign Service Association.

The imprint of his intellect, his personality, and his integrity is found throughout the Foreign Service. His total dedication to public service, even at considerable cost to his own health, has set an example for all in the foreign affairs community. His fellow diplomats incline to understatement, but they would not contest a description of his performance as "brilliant" and "forceful".

In sum, Ambassador Habib has repeatedly proven his mastery of the art of vigorous diplomacy. He has sought to win respect for American statecraft, not for himself, but in the conduct of his global responsibilities he has done both.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS

The rapid ascent of Ambassador Habib in the Foreign Service of the United States followed formative years in a variety of tasks and posts abroad. He was launched into international prominence while Political Counselor at Seoul, 1962 - 65. There he contributed importantly to our understanding of the postwar circumstances in which Korea found itself and to the fashioning of American policies which helped Korea to restore constitutional government and to enter an era of unprecedented prosperity.

For a decade afterwards he devoted himself to the policy problems of the Viet-Nam conflict. His unequalled knowledge of all aspects of the situation established him as the definitive authority on the crisis and on the negotiating efforts to resolve it. As senior advisor to the Paris talks on Viet-Nam and as Deputy Assistant Secretary for East Asian Affairs he undertook herculean labors to organize a just and lasting peace in Southeast Asia. He won a distinguished reputation for his loyal service and for the candor and objectivity of his views, as well.

For his work in Korea and Viet-Nam he was awarded the Rockefeller Public Service Award in 1969, and the National Civil Service League Career Service Award in the following year.

Returning to Korea in 1970, as Ambassador, Mr. Habib exerted his influence and persuasive skills to urge moderation and constitutionalism at a time of turbulent political conditions in that country. A heart attack in 1972 did not deter him from the pursuit of United States objectives at Seoul.

Two years afterward Ambassador Habib returned to Washington as Assistant Secretary for East Asian and Pacific Affairs. Uniquely endowed to deal with the problems of Indochina, he became the chief spokesman of the Administration with the Congress. He was chosen to urge additional aid for Cambodia and South Viet-Nam in their emergency. In this difficult task his forthrightness and persuasiveness were irreplaceable. Later he supervised the withdrawal of American

diplomatic personnel from the two countries and the massive effort to assist refugees -- in both matters his humanitarianism as well as his professional skills were manifest. In all-night vigils at the Operations Center of the Department of State Ambassador Habib showed once again his energetic leadership, his attention to detail, his ability to ensure overall coordination of a program of infinite complexity, and his concern for the welfare of others. While all of this occurred, he nonetheless fulfilled his responsibilities for policy towards Japan, the Peoples Republic of China, Korea, and other countries of the East Asian region.

In 1976 Mr. Habib was an obvious choice for the senior career position in the Department of State, that of Under Secretary for Political Affairs. In this position his responsibilities shifted from the regional to the global context. He was immediately confronted by a new and unfamiliar crisis -- the tragic crisis arising from the civil warfare in Lebanon. Yet once again complex planning of crucially important operations was required, this time for the evacuation of Americans by sea. No loss of life or significant problem occurred, in large part because of Mr. Habib's unerring judgment under conditions of great urgency and risk.

Most recently Ambassador Habib has endeavored to facilitate negotiated settlement of the Arab-Israeli dispute and to guide the evolving course of relations with the newly emergent states of Africa. It would be inappropriate to provide a full assessment of Ambassador Habib's role in these current foreign relations matters, but time will prove that his contribution is of considerable significance.

Ambassador Habib is the acknowledged leader of America's professional diplomatic service and a public servant in every sense of the term. His professional qualities, dedication, and humanity combine to warrant this Presidential award. The United States has asked much of Ambassador Habib; he has given much in return.

Other Significant Awards

Ambassador Habib was awarded the Rockefeller Public Service Award in 1969 and the National Civil Service League Career Service Award in 1970. He was also the recipient of the Distinguished Honor Award of the Department of State.

NOMINATION FOR PRESIDENT'S AWARD
FOR
DISTINGUISHED FEDERAL CIVILIAN SERVICE

NAME AND TITLE

John R. McGuire, Chief
USDA, Forest Service

DATE AND PLACE OF BIRTH
April 20, 1916 -- Milwaukee, Wisconsin

EDUCATION AND DEGREES
B.S. Forestry, University of Minnesota, 1939
M.F. Forestry, Yale University, 1941
M.A. Economics, University of Pennsylvania, 1954

GOVERNMENT SERVICE

1939-41 Research Assistant, Central States Forest Experiment Station, USDA, Forest Service, Columbus, Ohio.

1941 Research Scientist, Northeastern Forest Experiment Station, USDA, Forest Service, Alford, Maine.

1941-46 Major, Combat Engineer Battalion, First Cavalry Division, U. S. Army with duty in the South Pacific, the Philippines, and Japan.

1947-55 Resource Analyst and Leader of White Pine Research Project, Northeastern Forest Experiment Station, USDA, Forest Service, Alford, Maine.

1955-57 Chief, Forest Economics Research, Northeastern Forest Experiment Station, USDA, Forest Service, Upper Darby, Pennsylvania.

1957-62 Chief, Forest Economics Research, Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station, USDA, Forest Service, Berkeley, California.

1962-63 Staff Assistant to Deputy Chief for Research, USDA, Forest Service Washington, D.C.

1963-67 Director, Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station, USDA, Forest Service, Berkeley, California.

1967-71 Deputy Chief, Program Planning and Legislation, USDA, Forest Service, Washington, D.C.

1971-72 Associate Chief, USDA, Forest Service, Washington, D.C.

1972-Present Chief, USDA, Forest Service, Washington, D.C.

APPOINTMENT STATUS
Career, Civil Service, Level V Executive, reaching present status by an orderly progression through professional Civil Service grades.

PROPOSED CITATION

For contributing in the finest tradition of public service to the well-being of your countrymen and by your outstanding and inspiring leadership of programs and development of policies to insure protection, wise use and perpetuation of the Nation's renewable natural resources.

Your innovative planning efforts, your commitment to public involvement, and your reliance on scientific principles have established new levels of public achievement that others may strive to follow.

SUMMARY OF ACHIEVEMENT

As Chief of the Forest Service, with leadership responsibility for the management and protection of one-third of the Nation's land, John R. McGuire has provided new direction in a comprehensive action plan that balances National needs against resource capabilities. He developed current Forest Service objectives which blend traditional resource management with the improvement of rural and community environmental quality, the welfare of disadvantaged people and the development of scientific forestry throughout the world. He has vigorously promoted public involvement in, and understanding of, the Forest Service mission and activities. This has been accomplished through his exceptional and persuasive leadership amid a national controversy over conservation, environmental, social, and industrial needs.

John McGuire's career in public service is marked with a series of outstanding achievements. With the Combat Engineer Battalion in the Pacific during World War II, he rose through the ranks from corporal to major and commanding officer of the Eighth Engineers which was part of the first American forces to occupy Manila and Tokyo. As a scientist, his contributions on resources and taxation provided the basis for improved forest management. As an Experiment Station Director, he helped introduce computer technology into forestry research, and he led in the development of programs on remote sensing, and on safer, selective, nonpersistent chemical pesticides. His vision and leadership also resulted in new authorities for the Forest Service and the Department, such as the Forestry Incentives Program and the Rural Community Fire Protection Program. And, perhaps, John McGuire's greatest contribution to the Nation has been his fostering of comprehensive legislation now encompassed within the FOREST AND RANGELANDS RENEWABLE RESOURCES ACT of 1974, and the NATIONAL FOREST MANAGEMENT ACT of 1976. These far-sighted acts authorize a broad-based assessment of the Nation's forest and related resources; they provide the Congress with estimates of the programs needed for renewable resource development and use; and they provide guidelines to insure scientific multiple use management and continuing productivity of National Forests.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS

John R. McGuire's public service of 38 years has been marked by contributions to forestry of a magnitude and duration that reflect credit on the Nation, the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the Forest Service, and the forestry profession. He has made major contributions to policy, philosophy, organization, and operation of the Forest Service that have proved him to be an effective administrator. He has brought a logical and persuasive approach to complex issues in public land management and forest resource management. From the start of his career as a field assistant in timber management research, to his service as Chief of the Forest Service, he has shown exceptional and creative leadership in setting objectives, and in planning and administering programs for advancing the management of renewable natural resources of the Nation. He has shown unusual capability in working with people both in and out of government. The environmental movement of the past decade has put the Forest Service and Mr. McGuire in the middle of many complex and heated controversies, but through unusual skill in dealing objectively, calmly, and fairly with all levels of government, conservation organizations, and user groups, he has made great strides in harmonizing opposing views. More importantly, he has spearheaded the movement to involve these groups and individuals in the decisionmaking process.

The Early Years

In 1939, Mr. McGuire gained his first Forest Service experience as a summer research assistant in Columbus, Ohio. In 1941, he conducted timber management research for the Northeastern Forest Experiment Station at Alford, Maine. He published numerous articles on responses of forest stands to cultural treatments before he left for U. S. Army service in the South Pacific, the Philippines, and Japan.

After his military service, he returned to the Northeastern Station as a resource analyst and wrote many publications on timber supplies, resource development, management costs, and forest taxation.

His organizational talents were quickly recognized, and at the end of 1947, he was put in charge of the white pine research project at Alford, Maine. From this project came long-term research methods in controlling competition and in understanding site factors for white pine management. It also instilled in John McGuire a strong interest in forest economics.

During this period, Mr. McGuire spent substantial time on detail to the national headquarters in Washington, D.C. as one of the major researchers and authors of the Forest Service's monumental timber survey,"Timber Resources in America's Future."

In 1955, McGuire was selected to enter research administration as the Chief of Forest Economics Research at the Northeastern Station; and in 1957 was selected for a comparable position at the Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station in California.

The Middle Years

Because of John McGuire's demonstrated abilities in organizing research activities, in 1962 he was transferred to the Washington Office to work on long-range planning of research programs. This resulted in the establishment of a major 10-year research program for the 1960's. This program added balance to research activities by directing greater emphasis toward research in wildlife habitat, recreation, and fire prevention.

He returned to the Pacific Southwest Station in 1963, as Director. While there, he established a forestry research program in Hawaii, with the cooperation of the State and University of Hawaii. He also advanced the use of computers to solve forest problems, resulting in the Station becoming the leader in their use for forestry research. Under his leadership, the Station initiated research on remote sensing and the development of safer, selective, non-persistent chemical pesticides. Furthermore, he established one of the Forest Service's major fire laboratories to delve into the secrets of the great firestorms which so often sweep southern California.

In 1967, he moved into the national leadership ranks of the Forest Service by being named Deputy Chief in charge of Programs and Legislation. It was a critical time for the Forest Service, with growing national environmental concerns reflected in such legislative actions as the National Environmental Policy Act and extensive studies by the Public Land Law Review Commission. His representation of the Forest Service in dealing with Congress on these subjects further established his reputation for forest policy leadership.

During this critical period, John McGuire saw the need for a clear public statement of Forest Service goals and objectives. He headed the Forest Service effort which resulted in 1970, in formulation of the FRAMEWORK FOR THE FUTURE... which sets forth the eleven basic objectives of the Forest Service. This document is still the Forest Service's "Bible."

These objectives blend traditional resource management with the improvement of rural and community environmental quality, the welfare of disadvantaged people, and the development of forestry throughout the world. This formulation of objectives and policy guides characterize McGuire's effective leadership in attaining a better public understanding of the Forest Service mission. McGuire is well known and respected in conservation circles for his objectivity in analyzing controversial issues and resolving complex policy problems. The FRAMEWORK FOR THE FUTURE also illustrates McGuire's ability to marshal the resources of his agency by providing clear objectives for developing and organizing new programs.

In 1971, Mr. McGuire was selected to be the Associate Chief of the Forest Service. It proved to be a year of training for the job of Chief.

The Years as Chief

When John R. McGuire became the 10th Chief of the Forest Service in 1972, he took on the leadership of a federal agency which manages directly 1/12th of the Nation's land; cooperates with States and private owners in the protection and management of an additional 631 million acres of forest and rangeland; and operates the world's largest forestry research organization.

One of Mr. McGuire's first acts as Chief was to direct the agency in an organization evaluation, which culminated in a new organizational structure and participative management style. As a result, the Forest Service has met increased authorities and increased responsibilities with increased production while its work force remained constant or slightly decreased.

As Chief, perhaps Mr. McGuire's most notable achievement has been that of pioneering long range renewable resource planning for the Forest Service and for the Nation. He recognized that a long range program, designed with public and Congressional input, was necessary if the Nation's future needs for its renewable resources were to be met. He therefore had the agency's objectives translated into a comprehensive action plan to balance national needs against resource capabilities. This plan, called the ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAM FOR THE FUTURE led to an improved overall resource management system that provides for the most effective use of Forest Service programs and a new degree of accountability for those programs.

In addition to the Forest Service action plan, John McGuire perceived the need for long term resource planning through statutory fiat. Accordingly, he fostered the development of comprehensive legislation which would: (1) authorize a broad-based assessment of forest-related resources, and (2) provide the Congress with the best available estimates of the kinds of Forest Service programs needed for renewable resource development and use.

In August 1974, such legislation was enacted. Known as the FOREST AND RANGELANDS RENEWABLE RESOURCES ACT of 1974 (RPA), it has been called the most significant piece or resource legislation in the last 50 years. It directs a periodic Assessment of the Nation's renewable resources and resource needs, and the development and periodic updating of a program for Forest Service activities to ensure those needs are met. For the first time, the need for long-term resource planning was recognized by statute. Its enactment was a tribute to Mr. McGuire's vision, persistence, and leadership ability.

Under Mr. McGuire's leadership, the Forest Service prepared in one-year's time the first Assessment and Program called for by the RPA. These were presented to the Congress by the President in March 1976.

The enactment of RPA was a prime example of John McGuire's ability to work with the Congress, conservation and forest user organizations, and the public for the Nation's common good. And again in 1976, when legislation was required to overcome diverse and conflicting interests expressed over the Monongahela court suit concerning timber harvesting, Chief McGuire was called upon to help create the NATIONAL FOREST MANAGEMENT ACT of 1976. Chief McGuire's logical, calm, yet persuasive approach did much to help enact this

benchmark legislation that reaffirms the concept of multiple-use, sustained-yield management, and that ensures a balanced consideration for all resource values in the land management process. And these are by no means the only examples. He has constantly shown skill in harmonizing opposing views and has dealt objectively with the Executive Branch, Congress, other agencies and conservation and forest user organizations. His vision and skilled leadership have been instrumental in gaining the following new authorities for the Forest Service and the Department of Agriculture: The Sikes Amendment to the Cooperative Forest Management Act authorizing an Urban Forestry Program and increased authorities for cooperative forestry programs; the Forestry Incentives Program for the improvement of forest practices on private lands; and the Rural Community Fire Protection Program to help provide protection from fires to rural communities.

Cooperation

He has given his full support to the "Areas of Agreement Committee" formed by representatives of national conservation and forest user organizations to mutually support forest-related programs.

He has greatly expanded Forest Service cooperative efforts with other USDA agencies, USDI agencies, the Environmental Protection Agency and the Council on Environmental Quality. Through regular leadership meetings with USDI agencies, for example, have come several joint agreements between the Forest Service and those agencies which have resulted in more effective management of the Nation's public lands.

Public Involvement

In response to the rapidly rising enviornmental movement of the past decade, John McGuire has made public involvement in Forest Service decisionmaking a key part of his administration. The Environmental Program for the Future was developed with public input. Forest Service activities to implement the Forest and Rangelands Renewable Resources Planning Act received full public participation from beginning to end on a national scale. Prior to the selection of a final Program direction, public comment was sought nationwide on eight proposed levels of program activity.

The Roadless Area Review and Evaluation of 1973 resulted in the identification of 274 New Wilderness Study Areas with full public involvement in the final selection process. In 1977, the second Roadless Area Review and Evaluation was directed by McGuire to expand public involvement to identification of candidate areas. This effort, possibly the most extensive public involvement ever used by a land management agency, generated 227 public workshops, 17,000 participants and 50,000 correspondents.

The Council on Environmental Quality in 1974 praised the Forest Service for its positive view toward implementation of the National Environment Policy Act, including its involvement of the public.

John McGuire is a strong believer in the need for visible and accessible government decisionmakers. Throughout his term he has set a high standard of openness in government, continually making himself available to the press and public alike to discuss forest issues and programs and encouraging all Forest Service officials to do likewise.

Character and Human Interest Factors

John McGuire had an early ambition to make scientific research his life's work, but an unusual administrative talent kept sidetracking him.

In 1940, he won a scholarship to Yale University where he got a job at 35 cents an hour to help pay his school expenses. He had hardly begun his studies, when World War II began. His was the first number picked by his draft board, but he was deferred "for a year" before beginning military service. With that deferment, he was able to get a master's degree in forestry. The Army didn't know what to do with a graduate forester with a master's degree, so Mr. McGuire was turned over to the Army Corps of Engineers as a corporal. By the end of the war, he had moved up through the ranks to major and commanding officer of the Eighth Engineers, which was part of the first American forces to occupy Manila and Tokyo. While in the South Pacific, his forestry interests prevailed to the extent that he found time to write an article on sawmills in Papua.

By application of his native abilities, his education, and his drive, John McGuire has gone on to achieve international renown as an expert on forest policy, law, and administration.

Participation in Other Activities and Organizations

As a foremost authority in the field of Forest Policy, John McGuire was the U.S. participant in the UN-FAO study "Forest Policy, Law and Administration." In 1970, he represented the USDA in the Paris Symposium on "The Countryside, Guardian of Nature," sponsored by the Council of Europe in cooperation with FAO and OECD. Sixty countries participated in this symposium.

In 1972, 1974, again in 1976, he headed the United States delegation to the FAO Committee on Forestry in Rome. This Committee develops and sets priorities for the program of work of the FAO Forestry Department.

As Chief of the Forest Service, John McGuire serves as United States representative to the FAO/North American Forestry Commission (NAFC), the Latin American Forestry Commission (LAFC), and the Asia-Pacific Forestry Commission (APFC). Under the direction of McGuire and his counterparts from Mexico and Canada, the program of cooperative efforts undertaken by the five Study Groups of NAFC is recognized as a model of international cooperation in forestry.

In October 1972, John McGuire led a 17-man official United States delegation to the Seventh World Forestry Congress in Buenos Aires, Argentina. He was a member of the General Committee, and served on the Study Committee on Forest Policy, Law and Administration.

During the Congress, McGuire undertook informal discussions with delegates from Russia and the People's Republic of China, thus paving the way for closer relationships in forestry with these two countries. In 1974, Mr. McGuire headed a 6-man forestry delegation to Russia to negotiate a Scientific and Technological exchange agreement with the USSR. That mission identified areas of common interest and provided for continuing exchanges of technology between American and Soviet Foresters.

In 1977 McGuire was named to head the United States National Delegation to the 1978 World Forestry Congress scheduled for Jakarta, Indonesia. Most recently, his efforts have joined Canada and the United States in a common research and development program aimed at attacking the devastating spruce budworm in both countries. He conceived and brought to completion in 1977 the Canada/United States Spruce Budworm Program agreed to by the United States Department of Agriculture and the Department of Environment of Canada.

Mr. McGuire is an active member of numerous professional organizations. Included are: The Society of American Foresters, the American Society of Range Management, The Society of Sigma Xi, the American Society of Political and Social Sciences, and the Forest History Society of which he is a Director. He is a member of the Western Forestry and Conservation Association, and in the past served on the University of California Water Resources Center's Advisory Council, and on Howard University's Committee to Visit the Biology and Related Research Facilities.

OTHER SIGNIFICANT AWARDS

1973 - "Outstanding Achievement Award of the University of Minnesota as a "forceful and effective leader and resource administrator with a calm, logical, and persuasive approach to complex issues in public land management and forest resource management."

1974 - "Distinguished Service Award" of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, for "exceptional and creative leadership in planning and administering programs for advancing management of the Nation's renewable natural resources."

1976 - "Career Service Award" of the National Civil Service League, for 37 years of public service "marked by contributions of forestry of a magnitude and duration that reflect credit on the Nation, the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the Forest Service, and the forestry profession."

PHILLIPS

Name:	William Hewitt Phillips
Date and Place of Birth:	May 31, 1918 Port Sunlight, England
Education:	B.S. in Aeronautical Engineering, June 1939, Massachusetts Institute of Technology M.S. in Aeronautical Engineering, June 1940, Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Employment Record:	NACA - Langley Memorial Aeronautical Laboratory; Aeronautical Engineer working in the field of aircraft stability and control, July 1940 - July 1943. NACA - Langley Memorial Aeronautical Laboratory; Head, Stability and Control Section of the Flight Research Division, supervising and conducting individual research on aircraft stability, control, and flying qualities, July 1943 - Sept. 1959. NASA - Langley Research Center; Head, Guidance and Control Branch, Flight Research Division, supervising and conducting individual research on aircraft flying qualities, operating problems, man-machine interactions and simulation, Sept. 1959 - April 1962. NASA - Langley Research Center; Assistant Chief, Aero-Space Mechanics Division, supervising and conducting individual research on aircraft and spacecraft dynamics and control systems, April 1962 - June 1963. NASA - Langley Research Center; Chief, Space Mechanics Division supervising spacecraft research and simulation in areas of guidance systems, rendezvous, navigation and lunar landings, June 1963 - Sept. 1970. NASA - Langley Research Center; Chief, Flight Dynamics and Control Division, supervising a balanced aircraft and spacecraft research program in the areas of stability and control, control theory, flight dynamics and flight management, Oct. 1970 - present.
Type of Appointment and Grade	Excepted

President's Award for Distinguished Federal

Civilian Service

Mr. William Hewitt Phillips

Proposed Citation

For extraordinary scientific and technological achievement and outstanding and inspirational leadership in the fields of aircraft and spacecraft stability, control, guidance, flying qualities, and simulation research during a long and distinguished career.

For highly significant theoretical and practical contributions to the aircraft and spacecraft developed during the years of the Second World War, and the eras of jet aircraft development, supersonic aircraft development, early spaceflight, manned spaceflight and the lunar landings, planetary spaceflight, and into the present era of the space shuttle.

Summary of Achievement

Mr. W. Hewitt Phillips began his nearly 38 years of civil service at Langley Memorial Laboratory, NACA, in 1940, having just received his B.S. and M.S. degrees in aeronautical engineering from MIT. During the ensuing years of World War II, he directed intensive investigations of the stability, control and flying qualities of a large number of military aircraft. This work led to the development of basic specifications for flying qualities which were adopted by the Air Force and the Navy and greatly improved the safety and military effectiveness of many aircraft. Reports written on these studies became the standard references for the Air Force and Navy as well as civilian institutions of learning, such as MIT. For this work he was awarded the AIAA Lawrence Sperry Award as the outstanding young man in aeronautical engineering during the year 1944.

As Head of the Stability and Control Section at Langley, Mr. Phillips conducted and directed definitive studies of the stability of towed bodies, work of considerable value to groups concerned with probe and drogue aerial refueling, towed targets, and magnetometer surveys. Significant advances in the use of "spring tab" controls for large high-speed aircraft were accomplished by him and incorporated in aircraft such as the DC-6, DC-7, and early jet transports. Mr. Phillips developed the first theory of "roll coupling" of aircraft. This theory stands as a milestone in understanding the sudden uncontrolled departure of rapidly rolling high-speed aircraft and permitted avoidance of the departures for existing designs and allowed changes in future designs which removed this dangerous flight characteristic. He researched the first successful gust-alleviation system (smooth ride in rough air) and did pioneer research on the power controls required for large high-speed aircraft leading to design methods widely applied in the industry.

In 1959, Mr. Phillips was made the Head of the Guidance and Control Branch at Langley. In this position, he continued his individual contributions to research and provided inspiration and leadership in developing research programs in flying qualities, operating problems, man-machine interactions and simulation. The large number of significant reports written by Mr. Phillips and the branch staff was unprecedented in quality, quantity, and scope and amply illustrates the effect of his individual ability and inspirational leadership.

In 1963, Mr. Phillips was named Chief of the Space Mechanics Division, (now the Flight Dynamics and Control Division). He planned and directed the swing of division research to primarily space-oriented work. This work led to basic contributions to the Gemini and Apollo programs in the areas of guidance systems, rendezvous, navigation, and lunar landing. In more recent years, Mr. Phillips has reoriented the work of his Division to a balanced program of work in aeronautics and aerospace including research on stability and control, flight management, theoretical mechanics, and flight dynamics.

Throughout the world he is recognized as an outstanding authority on guidance and control and flying qualities of aerospace vehicles. He has authored landmark papers in these areas and has contributed inspirational leadership to his research staff. He is often consulted on NASA projects of major importance such as the Apollo lunar landings, the Mars Viking Lander, and most recently the Space Shuttle reentry and landing systems. He has received several important scientific awards for his achievements, the most recent being his recognition as a Fellow of the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics.

Additional Details

Mr. William Hewitt Phillips began his federal civil service career in July of 1940 having just completed his studies at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology where he received his B.S. and M.S. degrees in Aeronautical Engineering. He was assigned to work in the field of stability and control of aircraft. In the next 3 years, he conducted research on and wrote 11 reports on various aspects of stability and control and flying qualities of aircraft and in July 1943, he was appointed Head of the Stability and Control Section of the Flight Research Division.

During World War II, he supervised and directed intensive investigations of the flying qualities of a large number of aircraft. This work contributed directly to the development of basic military specifications for flying qualities which were adopted by the Air Force and the Navy and provided a consistent method for flight testing and evaluating new aircraft. These technical subjects were little understood by many airplane designers, wind-tunnel personnel, and test agencies at that time. In order to improve the understanding of these subjects by NACA personnel, he taught a course "Appreciation and Prediction of Flying Qualities" for a number of years. This material was also published as an NACA report which was widely used by educational institutions, airplane companies, and test agencies.

During this period, military airplanes of World War II were being developed with greatly increased speed and power, factors which made the provision of satisfactory handling qualities very difficult. The improved understanding of the factors contributing to satisfactory handling qualities, resulting largely from NACA research and from the dissemination of information in reports written by Mr. Phillips and his coworkers, greatly improved the safety and military effectiveness of many of these airplanes. Airplanes in the design stage benefited by the improved interpretation of wind-tunnel data, and airplanes undergoing flight tests could be evaluated and improved in a systematic manner.

The report, "Appreciation and Prediction of Flying Qualities," was used as the basis of reports published by the Air Force and Navy on flight test procedures for measurement of handling qualities. It was also used as the basis of instruction manuals employed at the Test Pilot Training School, NATC, Patuxent. The following quotation is taken from a letter written in June 1949, by Professor E. E. Larrabee of MIT, and indicates the use made of this publication in teaching aeronautical students:

"We are very pleased here that "Appreciation and Prediction of Flying Qualities" is to appear as a Technical Report and hence will be available at the Government Printing Office. We plan to make it required reading for our senior courses in Airplane Stability and Control (16.13) and Wind-Tunnel Laboratory (16.62). We will try to order enough copies to take care of our classes for a few years to come."

Mr. Phillips also conducted definitive studies of the stability of towed bodies during this time period. These studies were motivated by the unexplained loss of towed airspeed heads and resulted in a report analyzing the tow-cable-whipping motion. This report has been of considerable interest to many groups concerned with towed targets, probe and drogue refueling, and magnetometer surveys.

His exceptional contributions to aircraft stability and control were recognized when he was awarded the Lawrence Sperry Award as the outstanding young man in aeronautical engineering during the year, 1944.

Mr. Phillips' research on "spring tab" controls and development of a theoretical understanding of these devices was particularly significant as it provided a means of keeping elevator control forces desirably low over a wide range of speeds for large airplanes. These devices had been used on some early airplanes, but their advantages were not fully exploited until the theory of the devices was worked out. This theory is presented in a series of reports written by Mr. Phillips during World War II. One of the most important results of this theory was the determination of a method to avoid one of the former disadvantages of spring tabs for elevator control; namely, a decrease in control forces with increasing speed. The reports also showed that spring tabs could be used to advantage over a wide range of airplane sizes to as large as 300,000 pounds gross weight. These reports were used by many designers in the development of satisfactory control systems. In particular, they were used by the Douglas Company in the design of the very successful DC-6 and DC-7 commercial airplanes. Spring tab controls were used on all of the early jet transports.

Mr. Phillips developed the first theory of "roll coupling" or "inertia coupling" of the longitudinal and lateral motions of airplanes. This theory was developed to explain the unusual behavior of transonic and supersonic airplane test models dropped from high-flying airplanes. In attempting to analyze this behavior, conventional airplane stability theory was found to be inadequate, because it considered the longitudinal and lateral modes separately. Previous attempts to solve the theory for combined longitudinal and lateral motions had been unsuccessful because the equations were too complicated for the computing equipment then available. He was able to show, however, that by omitting certain terms of the equations, and including others previously neglected, the equations showing the principal effects of rolling motion could be placed in a linearized form which was readily solvable by available techniques. Not only could individual cases be worked out, but charts could be prepared showing the effects of wide variations in airplane design. The trends of airplane design were shown to be such that serious difficulties could be expected as a result of rapid rolling in future designs. A Technical Note presenting these results was published in 1948.

During the ensuing years, several full-scale airplanes experienced difficulties of the type predicted. Though some crashes occurred, the availability of a theory to explain the difficulty provided sufficient

knowledge to make safe flight tests to study the phenomenon, permitted the avoidance of critical conditions on existing designs, and allowed rapid incorporation of changes to remove the dangerous flight characteristics. The application of this knowledge may have saved the lives of many pilots. Also, it has allowed airplanes to be designed more safely with respect to this condition. Since difficulties of this type have been experienced on full-scale airplanes, many reports have been published on this general subject. Practically all of these reports refer to his Technical Note as the original or basic study. For example, a report by W. G. Pinsker (RAE TN Aero 2502, April 1957) states: "The occurrence of inertia cross-coupling was first predicted by Phillips in reference 1, where he shows that aircraft inertia effects couple the lateral and longitudinal modes in the presence of rolling and that this will lead finally at certain critical rolling velocities to yaw and pitch divergences."

In 1951, the NACA published a Technical Note, of which Mr. Phillips was the senior author, presenting the results of a study of means to increase the smoothness of flight through rough air (gust alleviation). In general, a practical solution to the problem of gust alleviation had not been found up to this time. The theory which he developed indicated a simple way to obtain large amounts of gust alleviation, and showed the necessary relationships between the operation of controls on the wing and tail in order to produce the desired results. A small twin-engine transport airplane was fitted with a gust-alleviation system by the NACA. Mr. Phillips supervised the design and flight tests of this system. The results of these tests were very successful. The accelerations of the airplane in rough air were reduced to about one-third of those for the basic airplane. These principles have application for military airplanes intended to make low-altitude high-speed attacks.

The great increase in speed of jet-powered airplanes required the use of power-operated controls. Many of the control problems of these airplanes were initially associated with the characteristics of the power control systems. Mr. Phillips supervised flight tests of several of these airplanes, as well as tests of some experimental control systems designed for research purposes. He was the senior author of a Research Memorandum, published in 1953, which summarized the NACA experience in these tests, and presented methods for detecting and avoiding difficulties in the design state. These methods have since been widely applied by the aronautical industry.

In September 1959, Mr. Phillips was made Head, Guidance and Control Branch, Flight Research Division. In this position, Mr. Phillips continued his individual contributions to research and provided inspiration and leadership in developing research programs in flying qualities, operating problems, man-machine interactions and simulation. These research programs covered a wide range of aeronautical problem areas such as gust alleviation, pilot produced oscillation research, artificial feel and power control system requirements, transonic and supersonic stability and control problems, acceleration limiters, etc. The large number of significant reports written by Mr. Phillips and the small group of research engineers in his branch and section during this period is unprecedented in quality, quantity, and scope and amply illustrates the effect of his individual ability and inspirational leadership.

Mr. Phillips was the leader in developing simulation hardware and methods for investigating the man-machine problems involved in the pilot aircraft flying qualities investigations. These developing simulation systems varied from a relatively simple spring-damper system attached to the elevator of an aircraft to a complex airborne simulator utilizing analog computers to modify the basic aircraft characteristics. This airborne simulator, although not placed in service, was the progenitor of all the presently existing airborne simulators.

In April 1962, he was made Assistant Chief of the Aero-Space Mechanics Division and in June 1963, he was named as Chief, Space Mechanics Division, now named the Flight Dynamics and Control Division.

Mr. Phillips planned and directed the swing of research effort of his division from primarily aeronautical applications in the 1950's to primarily space-oriented work in the 1960's. This work led to basic contributions to the Gemini and Apollo programs in the areas of guidance systems, rendezvous, navigation, and lunar landing. The necessity of thorough ground preparation for space missions led him to develop highly sophisticated ground-based simulators for analyzing space problems. These simulators were used in the analysis of rendezvous, docking and lunar landing problems and achieved a delicate balance between the necessarily realistic representation of the situation and the sophistication of the equipment. Results of these research simulations were amply validated by the space flights' results and the similarities between the simulations and flights confirmed by the astronauts.

During this period, Mr. Phillips conceived and developed a unique facility, the Lunar Landing Research Facility, to simulate the dynamic motions of a flying vehicle in the lunar gravitational field. This facility was used to develop and evaluate handling qualities requirements for the Lunar Module vehicle and has also been used in training the astronauts.

It is important to note, as examples, that the Director of the Johnson Space Center as well as an Assistant Director and a Division Chief at Johnson and a former head of the Office of Manned Space Flight in NASA Headquarters worked for Mr. Phillips at early stages of their careers. Their subsequent achievements speak directly to his abilities to motivate people and to instill in people the highest of professional qualities.

In more recent years, Mr. Phillips has reoriented the work of his Division to a balanced program of work in aeronautics and aerospace including research on stability and control, flight management, theoretical mechanics, and flight dynamics. His division has ongoing projects concerned with such varied disciplines as space experiment magnetic pointing systems, pilot eye point-of-regard oculometer research, air-to-air combat research, systems identification research, stall/spin research on general-aviation airplanes, flight computer software research, spacecraft controls research, advanced theoretical controls research, active controls research on transport airplanes, and digital control theoretics research.

Throughout the world, he is recognized as an outstanding authority on guidance and control and flying qualities of aerospace vehicles. He has authored landmark papers in these areas and is continuing with many personal contributions and inspirational leadership of his research division in advanced theoretical and practical programs in aerospace research. Because of his foresight, dedication, and energetic leadership in scientific aerospace research, Mr. Phillips was made a Fellow of the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics.

Mr. Phillips is consulted often on technical questions on dynamics and control matters concerning major NASA projects. As examples, he was requested to review the stability and control characteristics of the Apollo Lunar Module descent and landing system prior to the first lunar landing; he was asked to review the stability of the Viking Lander system when concerns developed; and most recently, he was asked to review the Space Shuttle reentry and approach-to-landing system.

Significant Awards of William Hewitt Phillips

1944 - AIAA Lawrence Sperry Award as the outstanding young man in aeronautical engineering during the year 1944.

1963 - Patent Award for Invention Entitled "Variable-Geometry Winged Reentry Vehicle," NASA Patent Case No. 241.

1964 - Presidential Citation awarded to the Space Mechanics Division in special recognition as an outstanding contribution to greater economy and improvement in Government operations of the Langley Rendezvous and Docking Simulator.

1967 - Patent Award for Invention Entitled "Station Keeping of a Gravity-Gradient Stabilized Satellite," NASA Patent Case No. 3132.

1967 - NASA Medal and Service Award for Exceptional Scientific Achievement for distinguished service to the Nation's aerospace program in conceiving and conducting scientific research programs in the fields of guidance, stability and control, and flying qualities for aircraft and spacecraft and for the inspirational leadership which has resulted in continued major contributions to the design, development, and operational uses of aircraft and spacecraft.

1968 - NASA Lunar Orbiter Project Group Achievement Award.

1969 - Special Achievement Award for development of the Lunar Landing Research Facility, for conducting research on lunar landing techniques and for training the astronauts in preparation for the lunar landings.

1975 - Fellow of the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics

SPORKIN

B I O G R A P H I C A L I N F O R M A T I O N

Name:	Stanley Sporkin
Date and Place of Birth:	February 7, 1932 Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Education:	BA in accounting, Penn. State Univ. (with honors) in 1953
	LLB, Yale Law School, 1957
	Certified Public Accountant State of Pennsylvania, 1961
	Member of the Bar States of Pennsylvania and Delaware District of Columbia

SIGNIFICANT EMPLOYMENT

1957 to 1961	Law Clerk for Judges Caleb M. Wright and Paul Leahy, U.S. District Court for the District of Delaware at Wilmington
1960 to 1961	Private practice of law
1961 to Present	U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission

Entered on duty as a Staff Attorney with the Special Study of the Securities Markets on October 1961; appointed as Trial Attorney in the Division of Trading and Markets, March 1963; progressed to more responsible positions of Supervisory Trial Attorney, Chief Enforcement Attorney; appointed as Associate Director (Enforcement) of the Division of Trading and Markets in February 1967; appointed Deputy Director, Division of Enforcement, in November 1972; appointed to present position of Director, Division of Enforcement, GS-905-18 in March 1974. Type of appointment, Schedule A Attorney.

Director, Division of Enforcement, GS-905-18 (March 1974 to Present):

The Division of Enforcement is the principal enforcement arm of the Commission. It has responsibility for conducting or supervising regional offices in the conduct of investigations and administrative and court proceedings under the federal securities laws. The Commission's intelligence gathering and enforcement activities are part of a nationwide program which seeks to detect, prevent and eliminate fraud, manipulation and other unlawful and predatory practices which are harmful to investors and which impair and destroy public confidence in the nation's securities markets.

PROPOSED CITATION

His distinguished career in the field of Federal law enforcement is in the finest tradition of the lawyer in the public service.

By his outstanding ability in creating unique and highly effective programs to prevent and correct violations of the Federal securities laws, he has contributed immeasurably to the maintenance of investor confidence in the fairness and efficiency of the nation's securities markets.

STATEMENT OF JUSTIFICATION

SUMMARY OF ACHIEVEMENT

The nominee's career in the Federal service has reflected a record of sustained superior performance and exceptional competence in the administration of important Federal laws, particularly in the highly sensitive enforcement area. Throughout his career with the Commission, he has contributed to a more effective use of enforcement resources by creating unique and highly effective techniques resulting in a balanced enforcement program which achieves maximum results with a limited expenditure of funds.

Under his leadership, enforcement objectives have been achieved by means of a creative emphasis on remedial rather than punitive measures, a goal being the upgrading of securities industry standards so that the industry can regulate itself while minimizing the need for after-the-fact Commission enforcement action.

In his role as a principal adviser and consultant to the Commission in connection with its enforcement activities, he has demonstrated unparalleled professionalism and inspired legal ability in developing program responses to emerging problems in the securities field. Perhaps, the best example of this type of response is the Commission's highly publicized "management fraud" program which has as its fundamental goal the fixing of accountability for the misuse of public stockholders funds.

It is the judgment of the Commission that the nominee is an outstanding example of the extremely able lawyer who remains in the Federal service because he performs challenging work and believes in the worthiness of public service.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS

Under Mr. Sporkin's leadership, the Commission's enforcement program has been recognized as one of the most effective and of the highest quality of any government agency. The effects of his leadership are best exemplified in the Commission's so-called "management fraud" program. As a result of convictions obtained by the Watergate Special Prosecutor's Office against some of America's largest public companies for violations of the Federal Corrupt Practices Act, Mr. Sporkin had the perception to realize that there existed a serious problem that transcended the particular matters investigated by the Special Prosecutor's Office. These activities, involving the misuse of corporate funds, raised serious questions about the prevailing systems of corporate accountability and governance. These matters directly affected the integrity of the securities markets and the capital formation process in the United States.

The Commission's management fraud program was initiated upon the recommendation of Mr. Sporkin shortly after his elevation to Director of the Commission's Division of Enforcement. His tenacity and perception in rooting out these problems were at the core of the Commission's efforts. Mr. Sporkin devised the approach of the Commission--which was to quickly investigate to determine indications as to the extent of the abusive practices, to seek disclosure of the practices, and to devise a remedial approach using the private sector's resources to the maximum extent to avoid a recurrence of the abuses in the future.

The program is still ongoing, and the results thus far have been truly remarkable. Within the past two years, the Commission has instituted civil injunctive actions against thirty-five major corporations alleging their failure to disclose questionable foreign and domestic bribes, illegal political contributions and other payments. In each of these actions, the Commission has sought and obtained a judicial decree providing for injunctions preventing the continued violation of the securities laws and the establishment of a special review committee of the company's board of directors to investigate fully the matters and prepare a report to be filed with the Court and the Commission.

In instituting this approach, Mr. Sporkin devised methods, unique to government, by which full disclosure could be made to investors, at minimal taxpayer expense, and by which millions of members of the investing public could be protected from similar abuses in the future. Calling upon industry and its counselors, the Commission sought and obtained court decrees bringing some of the most prominent industry and legal leaders into the public's service, at no Commission expense, to investigate and report on the causes, extent and cures for past abuses.

Realizing that the quesionable activities were too wide-spread to be prevented by the institution of lawsuits alone, Mr. Sporkin worked with other staff at the Commission to develop a disclosure program whereby corporations could voluntarily come to the Commission's staff to discuss the existence and disclosure of questionable and illegal corporate practices. These corporations would conduct an internal investigation into such activities, make generic disclosures of the questionable activities, declare an immediate

cesssation of such activities and prepare a report of investigation which would become publicly available when filed with the Commission. To date, over 400 of the top corporations in the United States have made public disclosure of such practices and are participating in the voluntary program.

The ramificiations of the management fraud program have resulted in several actions being taken. Recently, Congress passed the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, which established criminal penalties for the type of improper activities which had been uncovered. In addition, the Internal Revenue Service and other governmental bodies are focusing on the problem. On the international front, several world bodies such as the United Nations and OECD, have expressed concerns in the area, and it appears that an international corporate code of conduct may be established.

The results of these programs have far exceeded initial expectations. The related subjects of corporate bribery and corporate ethics are undergoing a dramatic and constructive transformation largely because of Mr. Sporkin's ingenuity and foresight. Established, long-term improvements in assuring better accountability of corporate management have been obtained. The fairness, honesty and integrity of the nation's publicly-held corporations and our securities markets have been greatly enhanced. Accordingly, the Commission's role as an agency devoted to the protection of investors has been strongly reinforced by Mr. Sporkin's leadership and commitment.

The greatest single accomplishment of the mangement fraud program has been a fundamental re-examination of the private sector's role in directing corporate enterprise. This has had an effect well beyond the improper payments problem and has served as a catalyst for widespread recognition of the need to strengthen and improve corporate governance.

At the Commission's urging, the New York Stock Exchange has adopted rules modeled after aspects of the management fraud program, requiring all listed corporations to have audit committees comprised of a majority of independent directors. This has served as an example for all publicly-held corporations.

Another important result of the Commission's program long urged by Mr. Sporkin is improved performance by independent auditors. The auditor's oversight role over the accountability of corporate assets and the corporate record-keeping system is essential to a well-managed economy. Demands on auditors have been increasing and there has been a greater assertion of independence. New auditing standards have been promulgated and the auditor's responsibility to the corporate board of directors and its shareholders has been re-emphasized.

The recent disclosures also have raised far-reaching questions concerning the role of the board of directors. This has led to a call for a fundamental transformation within the board rooms. Board members no longer may be compliant partners with management. Directors must be more forceful with management and more heavily involved in the monitoring of corporate operations.

The reports of the investigating committees of these corporations involved in the Commission's mangement fraud program contain a variety of recommendations for internal corporate reform intended to prevent future abuses. These recommendations, which if adopted would impact far beyond the questionable payments problem, have included the restructuring of Boards of Directors, tightening of control over the use of consultants and agents, improved monitoring of documentation of certain types of corporate expenditures and a greater accountability to assure the accuracy of records and reports.

Mr. Sporkin has often been acclaimed from both within the government and the private sector for his outstanding professionalism. A number of government agencies have sought Mr. Sporkin's advice on strenghtening their enforcement programs. For example, in 1977, the new Administrator of the Fedeal Energy Administration ("FEA") recognized that he had to strengthen that agency's enforcement and compliance effort. Under the direction of Mr. Sporkin, the Administrator created a Task Force on Compliance and Enforcement to make recommendations to improve the FEA's compliance effort. Within 60 days, the Task Force issued a comprehensive report which has been widely acclaimed in industry and government as both a comprehensive analysis and a model for the FEA's compliance and enforcement program. Both in Congress and elsewhere, the critical recommendations of the Report have been favorably received and are in the process of being implemented.

In the wake of the Commission's management fraud program, Mr. Sporkin has received worldwide recognition and praise for his outstanding work in this area. In a 1977 Congressional statement, Senator William Proxmire had the following comments to make with respect to Mr. Sporkin:

> Mr. President, the Federal bureaucracy has come under heavy criticism in recent years, and in most cases the criticism is entirely justified. But there are some notable exceptions. One of the most notable is Stanley Sporkin, Director of Enforcement for the SEC. In a 15-year career with the SEC, Mr. Sporkin has earned a well-deserved reputation for toughness, integrity and an absolute dedication to the public interest. More than any single individual, he is responsible for the revelations of bribes and other illegal payoffs made by many of our largest corporations both at home and abroad.

In 1976, the Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations of the House of Representatives' Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce concluded a study of nine regulatory agencies in which it ranked the Commission first. The Subcommittee had the following observation with respect to the Commission's enforcement effort led by Mr. Sporkin:

> The Securities and Exchange Commission has maintained consistently vigorous enforcement efforts over the past several decades. Its courageous handling of the ongoing investigation of illegal corporate payments is commendable. Its resistance to White House efforts to install politically favored employees should be a model for all agencies.

As a result of Mr. Sporkin's leadership, his immense capacity for work, outstanding dedication to the public interest and personal enthusiasm, the Commission's Division of Enforcement, over the past several years, has evolved into a group of professionals who perform a full panoply of legal and administrative services on behalf of the investing public. Largely due to Mr. Sporkin's personal magnetism, leadership and accomplishments, he has been able to attract to the Division's staff a core of attorneys and accountants from the ranks of the finest colleges and law schools in the country. Even more impressively, he has been able to attract established professionals with private practice incomes ranging from $60,000 to $100,000. Additionally, he has developed fine supervisory professionals, primarily from within the ranks of the staff. Through frequent strategy meetings, Mr. Sporkin is able to bring out the leadership qualities of these supervisors and instill in them his own devotion to public service.

In an effort to develop and replenish the staff with professionals with the highest qualifications, Mr. Sporkin initiated and encouraged the development of one of the most comprehensive law student training programs in the federal government. In this program, future professionals from each of the Washington area law schools participate in the activity of the Commission, on an observer basis, and attend weekly seminars conducted by the Commission's senior staff. Moreover, the student program has provided women and other minority groups an opportunity to be exposed to a profession from which they might normally be excluded.

In the development of the Division's professionals as a cohesive group, Mr. Sporkin has coordinated efforts to keep each individual on the most current informational footing as possible, vis-a-vis, the fast-breaking developments in the securities industry. Moreover, he has developed a continuing program of educating the inexperienced professionals in the basic tools of the trade. As part of Mr. Sporkin's educational program, special annual training sessions are held for incoming professionals. Senior staff personnel attend or actively participate in advanced seminars with members of the private sector. Moreover, Mr. Sporkin or his deputies regularly address groups of private sector professionals so that the securities industry will have a clear understanding of the standards of conduct expected and the current direction of the Commission's enforcement program.

The scope of the lawyer's participation in government programs has never been broader and more challenging then it is today. Mr. Sporkin is a lawyer with the capability and imagination needed to give the purpose of government real meaning. Despite a grueling schedule and innumerable opportunities for six figure salaries in the private sector, he has continuously elected to serve the important public needs encompassed in the Commission's mandate.

SIGNIFICANT AWARDS

1976 - Career Service Award by the National Civil Service League

1971 - Distinguished Service Award presented by Securities and Exchange Commission

1969 - Supervisory Excellence Award presented by the Securities and Exchange Commission

ROSALYN S. YALOW, Ph.D.

1. Date and Place of Birth
   July 19, 1921
   New York

2. Education
   A.B. in Physics and Chemistry, Hunter College, 1941
   M.S. in Physics, University of Illinois, 1942
   Ph.D. in Physics, University of Illinois, 1945

3. Employment
   Lecturer and Temporary Assistant Professor in Physics, Hunter College, 1946-1950
   Consultant, Radioisotope Unit, Veterans Administration Hospital, Bronx, New York, 1947-1950
   Consultant, Lenox Hill Hospital, New York City, 1952-1962
   Physicist and Assistant Chief, Radioisotope Service, Veterans Administration Hospital, Bronx, New York, 1950-1970
   Acting Chief, Radioisotope Service, Veterans Administration Hospital, Bronx, New York, 1968-1970
   Chief, Radioimmunoassay Reference Laboratory, Veterans Administration Hospital, Bronx, New York, 1969
   Chief, Nuclear Medicine Service, Veterans Administration Hospital, Bronx, New York, 1970-present
   Senior Medical Investigator, Veterans Administration Hospital, Bronx, New York, 1972-present
   Director, Solomon A. Berson Research Laboratory, Veterans Administration Hospital, Bronx, New York, 1973-present
   Research Professor, Department of Medicine, Mt. Sinai School of Medicine, CUNY, 1968-1974
   Distinguished Service Professor, Mt. Sinai School of Medicine, CUNY, 1974-present

4. Current Appointment and Grade
   Senior Medical Investigator
   GS-16
   Veterans Administration Hospital, Bronx, New York

Proposed Citation

This award is presented to Rosalyn S. Yalow, Ph.D. for her many contributions to the advancement of medical science which are directly applicable to clinical medicine.

The discovery and development of the radioimmunoassay technique for identification and measurement of hundreds of substances in the body has opened new vistas in the field of endocrinology and continues to have far-reaching impact on the whole spectrum of medicine.

Summary of Achievement

Dr. Rosalyn S. Yalow was awarded the 1977 Nobel Prize in Medicine for her discovery, in association with the late Dr. Solomon A. Berson, of the technique of radioimmunoassay, and her many other research achievements over the years.

Dr. Yalow is only the second woman to win a Nobel Prize in medicine in the 76-year history of the award. Dr. Yalow received one-half of the $145,000 monetary award.

Radioimmunoassay (RIA) is considered one of the most important advances in twenty years in basic research which has been directly applied to clinical medicine. It is in use in over 4,000 laboratories in this country alone and also in thousands abroad for identifying and measuring the concentration of hundreds of sustances, such as drugs, hormones, viruses, vitamins, and enzymes contained in blood, tissue extracts, and other biologic fluids of the human body, and in animal, vegetable, and plant life.

Radioimmunoassay is an application of nuclear physics in medicine because it employs radioactive isotopes as a means of measuring the concentration of these substances. The technique derives its name from the use of the radioactive isotopes to trace these immunologic reactions.

Blood and body tissues contain many chemical substances, including hormones, vitamins, enzymes, and others which are vital to the body's functioning, but whose concentration is too low, or whose chemical properties are too similar to those of other body substances, to be measurable without radioimmunoassay. Therefore the role of these substances in health and disease could not previously be clearly understood.

Now by measuring the differences between what is normal in biologic materials in health, and what is abnormal in them in disease, radioimmunoassay can determine what changes have taken place between the normal and the disease states and thus contribute to clinical diagnosis of a disease.

Additional Details

The discovery and development of this technique has had far-reaching impact within the whole spectrum of medicine. The technique was first developed to measure insulin in the blood of diabetics. The technique was then applied to the study of other hormones and other aspects of endocrinology including: the determination as to whether the small size of certain children is due to their having an inadequate amount of a hormone concerned with growth (GH), and whether their growth rate could be increased by treatment with growth hormone; the determination as to whether excessive steroid production by the adrenal gland is due to a tumor of the gland, or to a message from an overactive pituitary; whether or not sterility is due to failure to properly produce or secrete sex hormones; and whether or not a high level of calcium in the blood - which often leads to kidney stones - is due to excessive secretion of the calcium-regulating parathyroid hormone.

Other Applications of RIA: RIA methodology has extended beyond the study of the regulation of hormone secretion into virtually all medical specialties. It has become the method of choice for screening of the blood in blood banks for possible contamination by the major virus responsible for producing hepatitis in transfused patients. It has been used to measure the degree of protection which an anti-rabies injection affords the victim of a bite. It has been employed to determine if drugs or antibiotics which were prescribed for treatment are present in the circulatory system at levels adequate for therapeutic effectiveness. It has been used to determine whether drug abuse of heroin, methadone, LSD, or other such drugs has taken place; and to detect whether lethal drugs, such as curare, have been surreptitiously administered.

The advent of the technique of radioimmunoassay gives physicians and investigators in all areas of biologic science a tool which has brought about an explosion of new information leading to fresh insight and understanding in almost every aspect of medicine and physiology.

Dr. Yalow has been associated with the Veterans Administration Hospital in Bronx, New York for 30 years. She is a Senior Medical Investigator and a career Veterans Administration scientist. The receipt of the Nobel Prize is the pinnacle of an extremely successful career which has spanned 30 years of intensive research. She collaborated with Dr. Solomon A. Berson from 1950 until his death in 1972.

Dr. Yalow has always been identified as a Veterans Administration employee. She is very proud of her affiliation with the Veterans Administration. At a press conference at the Bronx Veterans Administration Hospital she stated, "The Veterans Administration provided me with laboratory facilities and the opportunity to grow when I was very young. Now that I'm a well-known scientist, I, for one, am proud to have worked for the VA."

Dr. Yalow has provided training experiences for a number of young investigators during her career. Dr. Eugene Straus and Mrs. Violet Mallory attended the Nobel Award ceremonies in Stockholm with her since they had worked so closely with her for a number of years.

Dr. Yalow was born and reared in New York City, and received a Bachelor's degree at Hunter College. She earned a Ph.D. in physics at the University of Illinois, where she also met and married a physicist. The Yalows returned to New York, and Rosalyn took a position as a physicist in the Radioisotope Service of the Veterans Administration Hospital in the Bronx. There she began her collaborative work with Solomon Berson, also a native New Yorker who obtained his M.D. degree from New York University College of Medicine. Both were brilliant and critical investigators and complemented each other in many ways - Berson with his vast clinical knowledge and Yalow with her extensive knowledge of physics, mathematics, and chemistry.

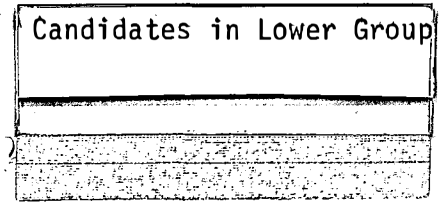
She is now Senior Medical Investigator at the Veterans Administration Hospital and Research Professor in the Department of Medicine at Mount Sinai School of Medicine. Although her two chief preoccupations are her family (she has two children) and her work, she is also a gifted and incisive lecturer, is an adviser to important committees in the medical sciences, and is a member of the editorial boards of several journals. Together with Berson she was responsible for training and advising many investigators throughout the world in the use of RIA's. She has received many honors prior to the award of the Nobel Prize.

Dr. Yalow is not only a researcher but an active participant in patient care activities. She serves as Chief of the Nuclear Medicine Service at the Bronx Veterans Administration Hospital. This is a service with major patient care responsibility in the hospital.

It is only fitting that an individual with the long and distinguished government service career that Dr. Rosalyn S. Yalow has had should be the recipient of the President's Award for Distinguished Federal Civilian Service.

Other awards of which Dr. Yalow has been the recipient include:

First William S. Middleton Medical Research Award - 1960
Federal Woman's Award - 1961
Eli Lilly Award of the American Diabetes Association - 1961
Van Slyke Award of the New York Medical Section, American Association of Clinical Chemists - 1968
American College of Physicians Award for distinguished contributions in science as related to medicine - 1971
The Howard Taylor Ricketts Award, University of Chicago - 1971
Dickson Prize, University of Pittsburgh - 1971
The Gairdner Foundation International Award - 1971
The Koch Award of the Endocrine Society - 1972
American Association of Clinical Chemists Award, sponsored by the Boehringer-Mannheim Corporation - 1975
Scientific Achievement Award of the American Medical Association - 1975
VA Exceptional Service Award - 1975
The A. Cressy Morrison Award in Natural Sciences of the New York Academy of Sciences - 1975
Modern Medicine's Distinguished Achievement Award - 1976
Albert Lasker Basic Medical Research Award - 1976
"La Madonnina" International Prize of Milan - 1977
American Academy of Achievement Golden Plate Award for Salute to Excellence - 1977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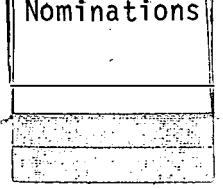

Nominations

ALVERSON

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

Dr. Dayton L. Alverson
Center Director
Northwest & Alaska
Fisheries Center, NMFS, NOAA
2725 Montlake Boulevard East
Seattle, Washington 98112

Date & Place of Birth: October 7, 1924, San Diego, CA

Education: B.S., Fisheries, University of Washington, 1950
Ph.D., Fisheries, University of Washington, 1967

Military Service: U.S. Navy (Intel. Unit, CBI Theater) 1943-46

Federal Service Synopsis:

1950--Biologist, Exploratory Fishing Program, U.S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, Seattle, WA
1953--Director of research on demersal fisheries, Washington State Department of Fisheries, Olympia, WA
1958--Chief, Exploratory Fishing Section, U.S. BCF, Seattle, WA
1959--Base Director, Exploratory Fishing & Gear Research Base, U.S. BCF, Seattle, WA
1969--Associate Director of Fisheries, U.S. BCF, Washington, D.C. and Acting Director, U.S. BCF, Washington, D.C.
1970--Associate Regional Director for Resource Programs, Northwest Region, U.S. BCF, Seattle, WA.
1971--Center Director, Northwest Fisheries Center (now Northwest and Alaska Fisheries Center) Seattle, WA

Type Appointment & Grade:

Career Federal Employee, Fishery Biologist (Research Admin.) GS-16

Scientific Achievements:

Recognized world authority in his field with expertise in the areas of distribution, migration, systematics, ecology, and growth of marine fishes and shellfishes. In addition has contributed widely to body of knowledge of fisheries assessment techniques, management theories, population dynamics, trophodynamics of food chains systems. Most recently has gained recognition as an authority on the Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976 (the 200-mile limit or Extended Jurisdiction). Serves on numerous national and international committees and commissions. Serves as an Affiliate Professor, University of Washington.

Publications:

Author or co-author of more than 100 scientific and technical publications in the field of fisheries.

PROPOSED CITATION

This citation is in recognition of your contributions to marine science and your concern for improving human relations.

Particularly noteworthy has been your ability to convey complex research findings to the public in a way that they can be understood and acted upon. This has required imagination and dedication and reflects the highest tradition of public service.

Summary of Achievement

Dr. Alverson's contributions have been made over a period of 27 years of distinguished federal service. During this time he has authored or co-authored well over 100 papers covering a broad spectrum of marine science and fisheries management. Many of his recent papers have challenged the traditional concepts of management which are at a disadvantage in coping with the dynamic nature of today's large, international fisheries. His leadership in attacking the inadequacies of management theory and practice and suggesting better alternatives to permit the making of timely decisions has contributed to a new orientation for the wise use and conservation of living marine resources. Many of his concepts have been incorporated in the historic Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976 which extends United States jurisdiction over fishery resources seaward to 200 miles.

While carrying a heavy administrative load and still finding time to write important scientific papers, Dr. Alverson also has responded unstintingly to many other requests for his services. In the last few years these have included serving as an advisor and delegate to United States Law of the Sea activities; Vice Chairman and later Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Marine Resource Research (ACMRR) of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO); head of the U.S. Delegation to the Ninth Session of the FAO Committee on Fisheries (COFI); and member of the National Research Council, Assembly of Engineering, Marine Board. Most recently he was appointed as one of three members of the Regional Field Team, Presidential Task Force on Fisheries. The Task Force's mandate is to recommend solutions to conflicts between Indian and non-Indian fishing groups in the Pacific Northwest which have arisen from the landmark Judge Boldt/Belloni decisions to allocate one-half of the salmon and steelhead catches to Indians in recognition of their Treaty rights with the Federal Government. While serving on the Regional Field Team Dr. Alverson was able to obtain a pledge of peace from all of the affected fishing groups for the 1977 fishing season.

Although best known for his accomplishments as a scientist and administrator, Dr. Alverson has many personal traits which contribute to his effectiveness as a leader and public servant. He displays a warm personal interest in the well being and professional development of his co-workers and is widely recognized for his vigorous leadership in Equal Employment Opportunity activities. He has a highly developed ability and dedication for translating research findings into meaningful terms so that government officials, industry and the public can act upon them. Perhaps the best insight into Dr. "Lee" Alverson's character is that he is known on a first name basis, not only to his co-workers but also to a remarkably large number of government officials, industry leaders, fishermen, and citizens around the world. All of them are continually amazed and inspired by his boundless energy and enthusiam and dedication to efficiency in government.

Additional Details

The nominee, Dr. Dayton L. Alverson, was born in San Diego, California in 1924. Immediately upon graduating from high school in 1942, he joined the Navy and served until 1946 with an Intelligence Unit in China. He was married in 1946 to Ruby M. Lane. They have two children, Robert and Susan, and two grandchildren.

Dr. Alverson, or "Lee" as he prefers to be called by his many friends, has devoted his entire career to the field of marine science and marine affairs. He is presently the Director of the Northwest and Alaska Fisheries Center (NWAFC), National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), NOAA, in Seattle, Washington where he supervises the activities of over 300 full-time permanent and about 150 temporary employees. They are engaged in a wide range of research activities concerned with the use and conservation of the living marine resources of the North Pacific Ocean, Bering Sea, and Arctic Ocean.

One aspect of Dr. Alverson's contribution to public service and to his profession of marine science has been the large number of papers he has authored or co-authored. Among the well over 100 papers he has written, many were instant classics. Remarkably, his output shows no slackening despite the greatly increased demands placed upon him in recent years. For example, in 1975 and 1976 twelve of his papers were published. A listing of six of them is provided below to indicate the nature and diversity of the subject matter covered.

Alverson, D.L. 1975
The effects of changing jurisdictional and management concepts on the ocean's living resources and environment--the potential impact on fisheries science. FAO FISH. REP., (171), Suppl. 1:37-52, FAO, Rome.

Alverson, D.L. 1975
Fish for a Hungry World, NOAA, Vol. 5, No. 2, April 1975, pp. 4-9.

Alverson, D.L. & Michael J. Carney 1975
A graphic review of the growth and decay of population cohorts. J. Cons. Int. Explor. Mer., 36(2): 133-143.

Alverson, D.L. 1975
Management of the Ocean's Living Resources--an Essay Review, Ocean Development and International Law, Vol. 3, #2, 1975, William T. Burke, Editor in Chief, Crane, Russak & Co., Inc.

Alverson, D.L. 1976
An Ecological Profile of the Demersal Fish Community of the Gulf of Alaska (Abstract) Presented at Symposium on Science and Natural Resources in the Gulf of Alaska, held in Anchorage, AK, October 16-17, 1975.

Alverson, D.L. 1976
Stock assessment in the management of marine recreational fisheries. In Marine Recreational Fisheries, p. 109-122. Published by Sport Fisheries Institute.

Besides contributing to marine science by his own research and writings of important papers, Dr. Alverson has stimulated his co-workers to also excell in this regard. He has done this by showing warm personal interest in their well being and professional development as well as by setting high standards for them to emulate. Under his vigorous leadership the NWAFC, one of four fisheries centers within NOAA, has become known throughout the world as a leader in marine science. This was recognized in 1975 when a NOAA Unit Citation was awarded to all employees of NWAFC. It was the first such citation awarded to a Fisheries Center within NOAA.

Although his accomplishments in the field of marine science are those for which he is best known, Dr. Alverson has many personal traits which have contributed to his remarkable career as a public servant. Those who know him are continually amazed and inspired by his boundless energy and enthusiasm and unswerving dedication to efficiency in government. These traits have led to an extremely high "esprit de corps" among all the groups he has directed, and to their motivation in turn towards improved service to the public. His sensitivity to human relations is particularly evident in his relationship with racial minority staff members. Because of his outstanding attitude and actions in matters relating to Equal Employment Opportunity the ethno-minority staff members of NWAFC nominated Dr. Alverson for an award. The nomination was recognized in the form of a presentation by the Secretary of Commerce to Dr. Alverson in 1974 of a Department of Commerce Equal Employment Opportunity Award. The first and last paragraphs of the nominating letter submitted by Dr. F. Fukuhara for the ethno-minority staff members at NWAFC are reproduced in their entirety below.

> "On behalf of the ethno-minority staff members of the Northwest Fisheries Center I wish to nominate Dr. Dayton Lee Alverson for his outstanding attitude and actions in matters relating to Equal Employment Opportunity. The complete endorsement of this nomination by this diverse group, each member of whom is sensitive to and highly critical of race-imposed inequities is, of itself, ample evidence of Dr. Alverson's unusual perception, sensitivity, and accomplishments in enhancing the professional welfare and status of minorities in the Center. Since, however, this expression of confidence from a very satisfied "clientele" is only part of the basis for an award, the following summary of particular accomplishments is submitted."

"Still the ultimate success of EEO programs at this Center, and in NOAA, does not lie in achieving particular numerical goals, it lies rather in changing attitudes of people and institutions, and it is here that the leadership and performance of Dr. Alverson has been exemplary."

While his impact on the field of marine affairs has been extremely broad, Dr. Alverson's best known contribution of late has been in challenging the traditional concepts for fishery science and management. These concepts are at a disadvantage in coping with the dynamic nature of today's fisheries which typically involve the presence of large fleets of foreign vessels operating off the United States. While attacking the inadequacies of existing population models and management regimes for making timely decisions, Dr. Alverson has at the same time offered more viable alternatives. Many of his new concepts are now reflected in the Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976. This Congressional Act extends United States jurisdiction over fisheries resources seaward to 200 nautical miles and is generally viewed as being the most important event ever to occur on the American fishing scene.

Because of Dr. Alverson's reputation in marine science and marine affairs, his services have been in great demand both nationally and internationally. He has responded unselfishly to these demands in the highest tradition of public service. He was enlisted to participate in the initial phase of United States Law of the Sea (LOS) activities. In 1969 and 1970 he was the principal fisheries scientist in the Department of Commerce's LOS Task Force and was instrumental in the development of the original U.S. fisheries position. He was also a U.S. delegate to the first two Geneva Meetings of the United Nations Seabed Committee where his personal rapport with fishery experts from around the world was relied upon to explain the U.S. position to and solicit support from delegations of other countries. His technical expertise was often drawn upon in modifying the U.S. fishery positions and defending views of the Department of Commerce in the continuing intragovernmental debate on overall LOS position and strategy. After a two-year absence from direct involvement in LOS affairs, he was called back to that forum in 1974 as a U.S. Delegate to the final two preparatory meetings of the Seabed Committee and continued in the role of principal fisheries advisor to the U.S. Delegation to the LOS Conference in 1975.

Just a partial listing of the many committee or technical assignments Dr. Alverson has performed within the past three years includes serving as representative of the NMFS at meetings of the Deep Ocean Mining Environmental Study (DOMES) Advisory Panel; member of the U.S. Delegation to U.S.-Japan Consultations on Bristol Bay Salmon and North American Chinook Salmon Conservation Measures; Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Marine Resource Research (ACMRR) of the U.S. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), a position which he formerly held as first vice-chairman. In addition, he chaired and participated in many technical sessions and workshops including: chairman of a session on the 13th Pacific Science Conference in Vancouver, British Columbia; chairman of a session of "Oceanology International" in Brighton, England, and participant in the Marine Board/Ocean Affairs Board

Workshop on Navy Oceanographic Programs, to identify advanced ocean science and technology necessary to meet U.S. Navy goals and missions. He was recently appointed a member of the National Research Council, Assembly of Engineering, Marine Board. He has been an Affiliated Professor in Marine Affairs at the University of Washington since 1970.

In 1977 Dr. Alverson was appointed as one of three members of the Regional Field Team, Presidential Task Force on Fisheries. The Task Force was given the difficult and important job of recommending solutions to the conflicts between Indian and non-Indian fishing groups which have arisen from the historic decisions by Judges Boldt and Belloni. These decisions were to allocate one-half of the salmon and steelhead catches in the Puget Sound area to Indians in recognition of their Treaty rights with the U.S. Government. This has required large reductions in 1977 from the contemporary catch levels by non-Indian fishermen, creating a difficult management problem and evoking strong feelings and conflicts between the different groups involved. The appointment of Dr. Alverson as one of the three members of the Regional Field Team was in recognition of his knowledge of the technical and human relations aspects of the fishery and of the high esteem he is held in by all the fishing groups. Shortly after being appointed to the Regional Field Team, Dr. Alverson was able to elicit a pledge of peace from all groups for the 1977 fishing season. This de-fused a highly volatile situation.

An outstanding characteristic of Dr. Alverson's career has been his devotion to high standards of personal and professional ethics, proficiency in his chosen field of marine science, and a highly developed ability and dedication to translating research findings into meaningful terms for concerned public officials, industry representatives, and ordinary citizens. His impact in the vital area of informed public opinion is matched by few in the field of marine affairs. People from many walks of life seek his advice on utilization and conservation of living marine resources. On any given day his advice may be sought by government officials in this country or abroad, conservationists, students or professors, reporters, business leaders, fishermen, or just concerned citizens. He gives his full attention and enthusiasm to all requests, regardless of their source. Because of his dedication to this important and often neglected aspect of science, he is known on a first-name basis ("Lee") by an amazing number of people in the United States and abroad. His energy and dedication in pursuing scientific excellence and communicating the results to the public exemplifies the highest tradition of public service.

Of the awards he has received (see attached list of major awards) two of the most highly prized by Dr. Alverson are The Golden Halibut Award, presented to him in 1972 by the Halibut Fishermen's Wives Association, and the Highliner Award, presented to him at the National Fish Exposition in Seattle in 1977. Dr. Alverson is the only person outside the fishing industry to receive either the Golden Halibut Award or the Highliner Award. Both awards were presented to Dr. Alverson by the fishing industry in recognition of his extraordinary public service.

Major Awards

Federal

Bureau of Commercial Fisheries Outstanding Scientific Publication Award	1964
Outstanding Federal Employee, Seattle, by Federal Executive Bd.	1964
U.S. Department of Interior Distinguished Service Award for Scientific Achievement	1966
NOAA Award for Scientific Research and Achievement	1971
Department of Commerce Equal Employment Opportunity Special Achievement Award	1974
NOAA Unit Citation (Northwest Fisheries Center - first Unit Citation awarded to a fisheries center)	1975
Department of Commerce Gold Medal Award	1976

Industry

May 1st issue, Fishermen's News, dedicated to Alverson	1966
Golden Halibut Award, Halibut Fishermen's Wives Association	1972
Commendation Award, Sport Fishing Institute	1976
Highliner Award - Fish Expo (first time awarded outside the fishing industry)	1977

BERMAN

NOMINATION OF DR. ALAN BERMAN AS CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENT'S AWARD FOR DISTINGUISHED FEDERAL CIVILIAN SERVICE

BIOGRAPHICAL DATA

1. DATE AND PLACE OF BIRTH:

2 November 1925
Brooklyn, New York

2. EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND:

1947 A.B. Columbia College, New York
1952 PH.D. Columbia University, New York

3. EMPLOYMENT RECORD:

29 May 1967 to present - Director of Research, Naval Research Laboratory Washington, D.C. 20375

1952 to 1967 - Hudson Laboratories, Columbia University, Dobbs Ferry, New York 10522

1963 - 1967 Director
1957 - 1963 - Associate Director
1955 - 1957 - Assistant Director
1952 - 1955 - Research Scientist

1950 to 1951 - Physicist, Columbia University, New York, New York

July 1946 to September 1946 - Physicist, Bureau of Standards, New York, NY

August 14, 1944 to June 30, 1946 - U. S. Army

1942 to 1944 - Laboratory Assistant (part-time), Bureau of Standards, New York, NY

4. CURRENT POSITION: Director of Research, Naval Research Laboratory
10 USC 1581 - $47,500.00

As Director of Research of the Naval Research Laboratory, Dr. Berman is responsible for the technical program of the Laboratory, its planning, conduct and staffing; evaluation of the technical competence of his personnel; liaison with the scientific community; selection of subordinate technical personnel; exchange of technical personnel and the effectiveness and technical competence of the program.

Dr. Berman represents the Laboratory and the Commanding Officer of the Laboratory in dealing with other Governmental and private establishments engaged in research or other work requiring liaison with the Laboratory. He continues development as necessary of top organizational plans and structure of the Research Department to facilitate proper administration of the Department and its scientific program. Dr. Berman directs a staff of more than 3,000 scientists, technicians and clerical employees in carrying out the Laboratory's research program.

THE PRESIDENT's AWARD

For Distinguished
Federal Civilian Service

is given to

DR. ALAN BERMAN

With Profound Appreciation, Highest Esteem and Great Personal Satisfaction.

A brilliant scientist and administrator and an inspired leader, he has rendered exceptional service as Director of Research, Naval Research Laboratory. Dr. Berman's extraordinary fore-sight and organizational abilities have resulted in programs responsive to both current and future national needs in electronics, materials and general sciences, space science and technology, and oceanology. His achievements have contributed significantly to the strength and preservation of our Nation.

SUMMARY OF ACHIEVEMENT:

As Director of the Research Department of the Naval Research Laboratory, Dr. Berman has exemplified to the highest degree, the achievements and technical influence that a dedicated, competent, and enthusiastic public servant can exhibit in a position of great responsibility. Furthermore, his contributions, both scientific and administrative, have extended far beyond his own laboratory. His advice and counsel have been sought by the highest levels within the Navy and the Department of Defense, by the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy, and by other agencies of the Government.

Many of Dr. Berman's significant contributions have been made in areas of high sensitivity and great national importance. He has also made important contributions to the determination of national policy, outside the Department of Defense, leading to improved Governmental organization and regulation.

Dr. Berman is an accomplished physical scientist with an exceptional span of scientific interest and understanding, and he has demonstrated sound and mature judgment in structuring and directing highly productive research programs. His perception of the role of science and technology in the military environment and its application to the solution of military problems is truly remarkable and is characterized by an extraordinary ability to master complex problems and to define rational and effective solutions. His conception of the management of research and development is realistic and his execution is both positive and persuasive.

A prodigious appetite for both technical and administrative endeavor, coupled with a requirement for professional excellence, is characteristic of Dr. Berman's work style. He takes a highly personal interest in maintaining and improving the quality of the scientific staff and has enhanced the scientific status of the Laboratory significantly. He has given particular attention to improving the communication between his own laboratory, other Navy and Department of Defense laboratories, the Fleet, and other agencies, thereby significantly improving cooperation, the exchange of ideas, and Fleet readiness.

Dr. Berman's distinguished record includes his outstanding contribution to the location of the lost nuclear submarine SCORPION in 1968; his conduct also, in 1968, of a definitive study of the Anti-ship Missile Threat, together with recommendations for action which shaped the current Navy program; service on several major studies of the Defense Science Board including a broad assessment of ocean control to determine future roles, missions, and capabilities for the U. S. Navy; major technical contributions made as a member of the President's Science Advisory Committee's Naval Warfare Panel; his study on Coastal Zone and University/National laboratories for the Chairman of the National Council on Marine Research and Engineering Development; his role as Executive Director of the Study of the Cumulative Regulatory Effects on the Cost of Automotive Transportation (RECAT) conducted at the request of Dr. Edward David, Science Advisor to the President; his role for several years as a Consultant to the National Security Council; and his current service on a panel established by the Office of Science and Technology Policy of the Executive Office of the President. In all of these endeavors his contributions, technical excellence and mature judgment have resulted in the highest praise for his efforts.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS:

Dr. Berman's distinguished career as a scientist and as an administrator of research and development began when he joined Hudson Laboratories of Columbia University as a Research Scientist in 1952 after receiving his Ph.D. Degree from Columbia University. In Hudson Labs, he moved rapidly from his original position through the posts of Assistant Director (1955), Associate Director (1957), to Director (1963)*.

Dr. Berman was appointed Director of Research at the Naval Research Laboratory in May 1967. Since then, he has applied his analytical capabilities and management techniques to what has become the Department of Defense's major multi-disciplinary laboratory. Through his dedicated and energetic efforts, he has enhanced the scientific stature and accomplishments of the Naval Research Laboratory and has assembled and led strong interdisciplinary teams to address projects of the highest sensitivity and priority. Dr. Berman has brought to the Laboratory a highly individualistic style of management, a dominant characteristic of which is a prodigious appetite for sheer hard work, coupled with an exceptional span of scientific interest and understanding. For him, twelve hours a day is quite normal and he is often at work by 6:30 a.m. He personally knows each of the senior scientists and engineers in this Laboratory of nearly 4,000 persons and possesses a remarkable knowledge of all the research and development work underway at the Laboratory. He maintains that knowledge, in part, by devoting the period from 7:30 a.m. to 9:15 a.m. daily to visiting, in turn, each of the eighty or more branches of the Research Department.

Dr. Berman's concept of research management is realistic and his execution positive and persuasive. He is, by disposition and aptitude, at his best in addressing problems or situations for which the book has not yet been written. He has an excellent comprehension of the benefits of modern information handling and management techniques which have enabled him to institute highly effective financial management and cost control procedures. At the same time, he has further developed an environment for creative science and technology by recruiting outstanding scientists and engineers to the Laboratory, as well as identifying and promoting outstanding internal technical personnel to positions of high management responsibility.

In the ten years Dr. Berman has been at NRL, he has carried out a number of major reorganizations to align the available skills and resources to Navy and National requirements in executing the Laboratory's mission. Perhaps his most significant changes were to group together within one Research Area a large majority of the work related to Space Science and Technology and to adapt these programs to evolving military requirements in this important area. Such work now represents nearly one-third of the Laboratory's total program. This realignment and focusing of effort has borne fruit in the growth of the Laboratory's programs in this highly important field, which include programs of high priority and high national significance.

*For additional information on service at Hudson Labs, See Supplementary Material.

Dr. Berman displayed unusual foresight and judgment in his establishment of a major numerical computation capability in support of the emerging field of Plasma Physics research. The three dimensional magnetohydrodyamic computer code developed by this combination of theorist, programmer and high speed computer was unsurpassed in the world when first used at the time of the ABM negotiations with the USSR to assess the effects of multiple nuclear burst engagements, anti-ballistic missile systems and strategic communications. The expertise developed in this area is still contributing to our understanding of communications and navigational satellite performance under disturbed conditions and it has been extended to make major contributions to the modeling of other environmental effects such as global weather patterns and oceanographic interactions. Techniques developed at NRL are now routinely used at NRL and other laboratories for the study of such fields as controlled fusion reactors, laser-matter interaction, and combustion. Numerical simulation of the type fostered at NRL is more and more being recognized as a valid alternative to experiments too costly, time consuming or dangerous for routine execution. The theoretical and experimental capabilities in Plasma Physics at NRL have been combined to produce remarkable advances in generation of extremely high power microwaves in conventional radar frequencies and to open the millimeter wave region to applications previously ruled out by lack of power. NRL was the leader in developing intense relativistic electron beam generators for nuclear weapons simulators and is now repeating this leadership in the generation of intense focussed ion beams for similar military applications.*

Dr. Berman has established close working relationships with the Intelligence Community providing not only for Laboratory support to the community, but also for community input to program planning thus helping to ensure relevance of Laboratory programs to Navy and national needs.

A number of highly sensitive classified projects have been carried out at the Laboratory under Dr. Berman's management or direct supervision. Security prevents discussion of this work, but some of Dr. Berman's major contributions to the Department of Defense and the Nation have been in these highly classified areas. In some cases, he has been considered to be one of the very few scientists in the country who could carry out the necessary work. He has personally evolved several new classified concepts which led directly to their becoming the basis of major new programs now being carried out at high priority. Quickly utilizing the Laboratory's specialized knowledge and skills, he has been able to structure highly responsive programs to new and urgent requirements, requiring maximum security coupled with creative response.

A laboratory's reputation rests squarely upon its people. Dr. Berman has paid particular attention to upgrading the skills and competence of the scientific staff. He has given strong encouragement to further education of the in-house staff and has insisted upon the highest quality for new hires, in which he has taken a personal interest. He has given particular attention to the quality of one of the Laboratory's principal outputs, its scientific papers and reports. A desire to improve the quality of reports led him several years ago to develop a publication awards program which culminates each year with a banquet at which the award winners are suitably recognized.

*For additional information on service at NRL, See Supplementary Material.

Dr. Berman's attention to the details of managing a major R&D laboratory has not prevented his personal involvement in a variety of other tasks. When the SCORPION was lost at sea in 1968, Dr. Berman made an immediate, detailed study of the data which he acquired from available sources. This study led him to a prompt and astute estimation of the vicinity in which the SCORPION probably would be located. In spite of conflicting opinions, he forcefully but prudently exerted influences to assure that the search by NRL's ship MIZAR be conducted in the area he had designated. As a direct result of his actions, the SCORPION was found and this vital Naval mission was completed far in advance of expectations.

As Dr. Berman's reputation has grown so have the demands made upon him. He has responded to frequent requests from outside the Laboratory for professional judgment, review and guidance on matters of special concern to the most senior levels of the Navy, DOD and the Office of Science and Technology (OST). A few examples of these services follow and more may be found in the Supplementary Material.

In November 1967, Dr. John Foster, then Director of Defense Research and Engineering and Dr. Robert Frosch, then Assistant Secretary of the Navy (R&D), personally requested Dr. Berman to assemble an inter-laboratory team of scientists and engineers to carry out an independent examination of the mounting Soviet anti-ship missile threat to the U. S. Fleet and to submit recommendations for appropriate U. S. R&D. The study, more familiarly known as the "Berman Report," was prompted by Congressional inquiries regarding the threat and by the desire of DDR&E and Navy R&D to develop more satisfactory answers to the questions being asked and to develop better U. S. defensive capabilities. Approximately sixty senior technical representatives, meeting under Dr. Berman's guidance together and in separate working groups, developed the most comprehensive and authoritative analysis published on this subject. For many years the study stood as one of the best technical assessments of the predicted Soviet Threat for the period 1975-85; and with its companion "Surface to Surface Missile Pilot Study," conducted under CNO auspices, it represented the principal documentary basis for much of the then current Navy anti-ship missile defense program.

At the request of the Office of Science and Technology in April 1971, Dr. Berman organized and led an interagency committee to study and evaluate the cumulative effects of emission and safety regulations on the cost of automotive transportation (RECAT Committee). This study addressed not only technical considerations and cost/effectiveness studies, but also considered impact on the national economy; resource conservation; standard-setting and enforcement procedures; and legislative and other non-technical measures to achieve desirable social purposes, such as preservation of the environment and protection of the consumer. The RECAT study had a very strong influence on the actions taken by the Department of Transportation concerning passenger restraint systems, a very substantial impact on thinking in the environmental protection community, and a strong influence for greater rationality in dealing with technological solutions to the complex mix of problems facing modern society. Dr. Berman, as Executive Director of the RECAT Committee, was responsible for selecting its membership from a wide spectrum of Federal agencies and for leading the study. He was personally and intimately involved in all aspects of the study, from the search for the data to the formulation of the many important conclusions and recommendations made in the final report.

For his services on the RECAT Committee, he was commended by Dr. Edward E. David, then Science Advisor to the President, by the Secretary of Defense, then the Honorable Melvin R. Laird, and by Dr. Robert A. Frosch, then Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Research and Development.

In May 1971, Dr. Edward David invited Dr. Berman to become a panel member of the President's Science Advisory Committee (PSAC), Naval Warfare Panel. This panel was charged with the responsibility of maintaining oversight, on behalf of the President, of the Nation's programs which relate to Naval Warfare. In addition, in June 1972, Dr. Berman was appointed to a sub-panel, the Mideast Sub-Panel of the PSAC Naval Warfare Panel. Dr. Berman continued to serve on the PSAC Naval Warfare Panel with distinction until President Nixon abolished PSAC in December 1972.

In 1974, Dr. Berman was appointed to serve as a consultant to the National Security Council (NSC). In November 1975, he was appointed to an NSC Ad hoc Consultants Panel on Space where he made a number of major contributions to a better definition of U. S. policy for the military use of space. In January 1977, Dr. Berman received a personal note of thanks for his services from President Ford. Dr. Berman continues to serve on a follow-up panel on the use of space under the sponsorship of the Office of Science and Technology Policy in the Executive Office of the President.

In 1975 the Navy established a major study of Advanced Naval Vehicles Concepts Evaluation to examine the technology being developed for carrying naval weapon systems and its applicability to military missions. An Advisory Committee of Flag level representatives from CNO and CNM, acting as a sub-panel of the CNO Executive Board, was established to guide the project; and, a panel of independent experts was established to conduct a technical review to monitor progress and insure quality of the study. Dr. Berman was appointed to chair this highly important technical review panel.

The past few years have not been easy ones for managers of inhouse research laboratories. Ceilings have been reduced, limitations have been placed on numbers of high grades, budgets have been falling in terms of real dollars and, most recently, limitations have been placed on the amount of technology base funds which can be spent inhouse. Under Dr. Berman's firm and astute management, NRL's competence has, nevertheless, been enhanced and its reputation stands higher than ever.

SIGNIFICANT AWARDS - DR. ALAN BERMAN

9/12/69 - Navy Superior Civilian Service Award

"In recognition and appreciation of his significant contributions to the location of the lost submarine SCORPION."

5/31/73 - Department of Defense Distinguished Civilian Service Award

"...in recognition of his leadership in directing vital research programs and his timely, effective application of advances in science and technology to Defense requirements."

BIOGRAPHY

Name, Title, and Grade
Francis J. Mulhern
Administrator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture; GS-18

Business Address and Telephone
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D.C. 20250
(202) 447-3668

Residence Address and Telephone
1599 Edgerton Place
Crofton, Maryland 21113
(301) 721-7461

Date and Place of Birth
Wilmington, Delaware
January 8, 1919

Marital Status
Married; three children

Education and Degrees
Middlesex University, 1940-41
Auburn University, 1942-45
Doctor of Veterinary Medicine, 1945

1945-46 - Field Veterinarian, Bureau of Animal Industry, U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Baltimore, Maryland.

1947-52 - Assigned to Mexico-U.S. Foot-and-Mouth Disease Eradication Campaign in Mexico, a successful $130 million program. He served in several capacities of increasing responsibility, ending as a Co-Director of the program.

1952 Served as U.S. Observer during the outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in Canada until the last known infection was eradicated.

1952-59 - Director of the Vesicular Exanthema Eradication Program, Bureau of Animal Industry, USDA, until the disease was successfully eradicated.

1959-67 - Served in management capacity in charge of various animal disease eradication programs, Agricultural Research Service, USDA.

1967-70 - Deputy Administrator, Regulatory and Control Programs, Agricultural Research Service, USDA, in charge of activities for the protection of plant and animals.

1970-71 - Associate Administrator, Regulatory and Control Programs, Agricultural Research Service, USDA, in charge of activities for the protection of plants and animals.

1971 Administrator of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, USDA. (Agency designated as Animal and Plant Health Service October 1971 to April 1972).

PROPOSED CITATION

For more than thirty years of distinguished public service dedicated to the protection of human and animal health, national resources, and world food supplies.

Through his courage, integrity, and creativity he has established a position of national and international leadership in the control and eradication of diseases and pests that threaten agricultural production, particularly throughout the Western Hemisphere.

SUMMARY OF ACHIEVEMENTS

As Administrator of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Dr. Francis J. Mulhern directs all national programs to control or eradicate diseases and pests that threaten agricultural production; the regulation of imports and exports of animals, plants, and other agricultural products or materials; and activities to assure humane treatment of animals used in research, for exhibition, or for wholesale trade as pets.

He provided outstanding leadership during the campaign with Mexico to eradicate foot-and-mouth disease in that country, 1947-52. The objective was also to prevent the spread to the United States where it could have reduced livestock production by as much as 25 percent.

Dr. Mulhern directed a successful campaign to eradicate the swine disease, vesicular exanthema, 1952-59. During the outbreak, the disease spread into 42 States and the District of Columbia and threatened the stability of the swine industry.

He administered the hog cholera eradication campaign, 1962-1978, that has rid the country of the most destructive swine disease ever to strike this country. At the beginning of the campaign, it was infecting from 5,000 to 6,000 herds annually and costing hog producers about $50 million a year.

He directed the program that eradicated a form of sleeping sickness in horses known as Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis. The disease can affect humans and is usually fatal to horses. During the campaign in 1971, nearly 3 million horses were vaccinated and almost 13,500,000 acres were treated to control the mosquitos that spread the disease.

He administered the emergency program to eradicate exotic Newcastle disease among poultry flocks in southern California, 1971-1973. The disease is usually 100 percent fatal and could have been disastrous to the national poultry industry if it had been allowed to spread. Prices charged to consumers would eventually reflect the increased costs.

Dr. Mulhern has taken personal leadership in establishing the current joint United States-Mexico campaign to eradicate screwworms in that country to protect U.S. livestock owners from seasonal migrations of this pest. He had previously directed successful campaigns to eradicate screwworms in southeastern and southwestern States. Before these efforts, screwworms were costing U.S. livestock producers more than $20 million in the Southeast and $100 million in the Southwest.

He has exerted a strong influence on international agreements and action to protect world health of livestock and crops. He personally negotiated with Central American countries in establishing necessary steps to prevent the spread of foot-and-mouth disease into North America. He is responsible for the Congressional authority granted to the U.S. Department of Agriculture to cooperate throughout the Western Hemisphere to control destructive plant pests. Also, as a result of his personal efforts, in July 1975 the Senate authorized U.S. membership in the highly important International Organization of Epizootics--an authorization that had been pending for more than 50 years. This is the only international agency that regulates and reports on animal products and diseases.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS

Dr. Francis Mulhern has given unusually effective and dedicated service throughout more than 30 years of public service with the Federal Government. He began his career as a veterinarian's helper while he was still in high school and has progressed steadily to positions of increasing responsibility. He has consistently demonstrated integrity, excellence in management, courage under unusual pressures, depth of understanding and enthusiastic application of his own time.

Foot-and-Mouth Disease Eradication in Mexico - During the years of this campaign, he demonstrated a high degree of personal courage and stamina in overcoming the hazards of the terrain, from jungle to mountains for weeks at a time, on horseback, in boats, and on foot. He faced physical danger from hostile natives who did not understand why their animals had to be rounded up and vaccinated or shot. Several Commission employees were killed on duty. He displayed unusual tact in dealing with Mexican officials and other counterparts with whom he worked. His ingenuity enabled him to find solutions for problems that had never been faced before in the history of animal disease eradication. He was promoted frequently during these five years because of his diligence and efficiency. He left the program as Co-Director for Technology of the Mexico-U.S. Commission for the Eradication of Foot-and-Mouth Disease. If this campaign had not been successful, technical experts have no doubt the disease would have crossed into the United States bringing devastating losses.

Foot-and-Mouth Disease Eradication in Canada - As the sole U.S. representative in Canada during the outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease near Regina, Saskatchewan, Dr. Mulhern carried a heavy responsibility. He provided the knowledge and experience from his service in Mexico, and once again his tact and diplomacy in dealing with a foreign government were vital to the successful completion of the assignment.

Vesicular Exanthema Eradication - As director of the efforts to eradicate vesicular exanthema from U.S. swine, Dr. Mulhern was required to develop program measures and techniques with no previous guidelines. The disease had never been found in any other country and it had never been controlled or eradicated before. He worked around the clock, seven days a week, directing the program in more than forty States. When research pinpointed raw garbage fed to swine as the principal means of spread, Dr. Mulhern personally lead the efforts to encourage States to enact laws requiring garbage to be cooked. Before the major thrust of the program was completed, forty-six States has passed such laws. Finally, the pessimists began to believe what Dr. Mulhern never doubted. Vesicular exanthema could be eradicated. Official declaration of eradication was made in 1959, and the disease has never appeared in this country since that time.

Hog Cholera Eradication - Dr. Mulhern has played a major part in the program to eradicate hog cholera in the United States from its earliest preplanning stages throughout active efforts from 1962 to 1978. The tangible benefits of this program to the nation are great. In addition to the $50 million a year losses to producers caused by the disease before the program started in 1962, about 93 million pounds of pork, in terms of saleable

retail meat, was tied up in swine herds affected by hog cholera. That would feed more than 1.5 million Americans a year at today's per capita consumption level. In addition, important foreign markets have been closed to our swine and pork products because of hog cholera. Our potential exports in world trade were reduced by about 60 million pounds a year. Now that the disease has been eradicated, these markets are opening up again to our exports, making an important contribution to the balance of payments and the value of the American dollar. Furthermore, it was estimated in 1962 that the eradication campaign would cost between $160 and $200 million in State and Federal funds. Actual cost was $140 million. Losses to hog cholera over the period of the eradication program would have been $1.12 billion.

Simultaneous Emergencies - Beginning in 1971, Dr. Mulhern was simultaneously administering three animal disease eradication programs that were officially declared to be national emergencies. All three have since been successfully concluded.

The first of these was an outbreak of Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis (VEE), a disease frequently fatal to horses and affecting man to a lesser degree. VEE had spread up from South America, through Central America and Mexico, and during the summer of 1971, into southern Texas. From there, it threatened the total equine population of this country. Under Dr. Mulhern's direction, an extraordinary team effort was coordinated. The Federal-State team was made up of the Federal Departments of Agriculture, Air Force, Army, and Health, Education, and Welfare, working with the State agencies concerned. During a 35-day period, an insecticide spray program covered 13.5 million acres to control mosquitoes as the principal disease vectors. Ninety-five percent, or nearly three million horses and other equines were vaccinated in 19 States. As a result, no cases of VEE have been identified in the United States since September 1971.

Late in 1971, an exotic strain of Newcastle disease appeared among poultry and other birds in areas of California, Florida, Arizona, New Mexico, and Puerto Rico. By early spring of the following year, the disease was threatening the entire poultry industry of the Nation, and on March 14, 1972, the Secretary of Agriculture declared it to be a national emergency. At that time, about 45,000 square miles in southern California were under quarantine because of the disease. Eradication measures included vaccination to reduce the rate of spread, slaughter of infected and exposed birds, disinfection of premises, and placement of highly susceptible birds to detect infection. The disease was eradicated in California in 1973 and does not exist anywhere in the country at this time.

The third national emergency was declared October 11, 1972, because hog cholera was breaking out in widely scattered spots previously declared to be free from the disease. These outbreaks were controlled, and on January 31, 1978, the disease will be officially declared eradicated.

Screwworm Eradication - Screwworms were costing U.S. livestock owners about $120 million a year before eradication was started. Native populations were eradicated by the sterile fly technique. In this method, screwworms are raised in a "fly factory," sterilized by radioactive materials, and released in the fly stage to mate with normal populations. Resulting eggs do not hatch and the entire population is gradually eradicated. After eradication, seasonal migrations of screwworm flies from Mexico continued to cause losses in southern United States. In cooperation with the Mexican Government, Dr. Mulhern directed the maintenance of a barrier strip along the common border to reduce the effect of these migrations by continuing to release sterile flies. This operation was costly and not entirely effective. Largely through Dr. Mulhern's efforts, a joint campaign was established to wipe out the pest in Mexico for the benefit of animals and livestock owners in both countries. He was instrumental in drawing up the official agreement between the two countries, signed August 28, 1972, outlining the detailed structure and procedures for the entire program. This program is now in operation, releasing 500 million sterile flies a week in Mexico. In 1977 only 35 cases of fertile screwworms were reported in the United States.

International Control of Agricultural Pests - Authority for the U.S. Department of Agriculture to cooperate internationally in combating plant pests had covered only Mexico before Dr. Mulhern assumed his present position. Then in 1975, Mediterranean fruit fly populations began spreading northward in great numbers from Costa Rica, Nicaragua, and Panama into El Salvador, Honduras, and Guatemala. This northward spread poses a real threat to Mexico and the United States, both in terms of damage to fruits and vegetables and the disruption of normal marketing patterns. The Mediterranean fruit fly feeds upon more than 200 fruits and vegetables, many of them important food crops. On the basis of this threat, Dr. Mulhern took the leadership in obtaining authority from the Congress to cooperate with all countries of the Western Hemisphere to prevent the spread of plant pests. This authority was passed by the Congress and signed by the President in March 1976. Action is now underway to control the northward spread of the Mediterranean fruit fly. This country is also in a position to move rapidly to cooperate with other countries to combat such insect pests as the Africanized bee and others when and if the need arises.

APHIS plant pest authorities carry out frequent foreign assignments under Dr. Mulhern's direction, working in Africa, Asia, and South America. They are involved both in active campaigns to eradicate specific plant pests and in training programs to teach foreign nations the best available control techniques. Some of these employees are working with the West African Regional Pest Management Project to provide more effective control for insects and other pests in West Africa, which will make a vital contribution to a more productive and rewarding life for people living on that continent.

Pan American Highway and Disease Control - The completion of the Pan American Highway will be a valuable contribution to trade and travel in the Western Hemisphere. However, Dr. Mulhern has long been aware of the hazards involved when a car can start in a South American country and drive straight through Central and North America. For example, foot-and-mouth disease is widespread throughout most of South America. It is the most

dreaded of all animal diseases, affecting all cloven footed animals (all ruminants and swine), is highly contagious and seriously debilitating. Experts estimate that if the disease ever became established in the United States, it would cost $10 billion in the first year alone--$3.6 in direct losses to the disease and $6.4 billion in indirect losses caused by such disruptions in the production and marketing system as quarantines, embargoes, cleaning, disinfecting, and restocking.

Dr. Mulhern moved through proper officials to halt construction of the Pan American Highway through the Darien Gap, a swampy region in Northern Colombia that provides a natural barrier, until necessary precautions can be taken to prevent the spread of animal disease.

Largely through his personal efforts, the Panama-U.S. Commission for the prevention of Foot-and-Mouth Disease has been established. This organization provides the means for this country to work with Panama officials to prevent the disease from moving into and through their nation. Dr. Mulhern serves on the Commission.

He has met frequently with Colombian officials, both in the United States and in their country, to work out an agreement for the precautionary measures that must be taken. Among these precautions are barrier zones free from susceptible animals, regular inspection, and quarantine stations.

Continuing Responsibilities - As part of his continuing responsibilities, Dr. Mulhern directs the inspection and quarantine activities that prevent the entry of foreign pests and diseases that could cause severe losses to agricultural production as well as to pets, forests, lawns, and recreation areas. In today's world of increasing world travel and cargo movements, this job is becoming more complex. So far, the record of achievement has been good.

Such dangerous foreign animal diseases as rinderpest and African swine fever have never been introduced. Foot-and-mouth disease has not entered the country since 1929, in spite of the fact that it is widespread over most of the world. Not all of this success can be attributed to luck alone. For example, the Khapra beetle, the most dangerous insect pest of stored grains, was intercepted 140 times in 1977 coming in with material from foreign countries. Nematodes that attack tomato and potato crops were intercepted 800 times during the year, and plant-feeding snails 518 times. Without these interceptions, costs to the national economy could be enormous.

Dr. Mulhern is also responsible for maintaining inspection and certification services for U.S. exports of plants and animals to make sure these products meet the specifications of the importing countries. Without these services, it would be difficult for American producers to maintain foreign markets. At present agricultural products make up about 1/4 of American exports in world trade.

He is also responsible for enforcing the Animal Welfare Act and the Horse Protection Act to promote the humane treatment of animals. Under the Animal Welfare Act, wholesale pet dealers, exhibitors of animals in zoos or circuses, research institutions that use animals, and agents that transport animals must register or obtain a license through Dr. Mulhern's organization. They must meet specific standards for humane handling, housing, feeding and watering, sanitation and ventilation, shelter, veterinary care, and transportation and handling in transit. Under the Horse Protection Act, his staff enforces regulations to prevent the inhumane practice of "soring" to affect a horse's gait in the show ring.

Personal Qualities--Dr. Mulhern is responsible for directing and coordinating the actions of many people--employed in APHIS, other Federal agencies, State governments, industrial companies, foreign governments and international organizations. In all of these contacts he has a rare ability to stimulate in others the will to achieve excellence, and he unconsciously communicates his innate sense of integrity. As the Administrator of a regulatory agency, he is frequently required to impose regulations and restrictions upon individuals and industry that could engender ill will; but his personal qualities create respect and understanding in such relationships. His recognized experience as well as his tact and diplomacy make it easier for him to deal with representatives of foreign nations in delicate and complex negotiations. Dr. Mulhern encourages those who work with him to expand their concept of objectives, to think in broader terms of contributing to the benefits of humanity through public service.

At the same time Dr. Mulhern has given outstanding leadership to the administration of complex regulatory programs, he has been acutely aware of the welfare of employees of the agency. He integrates his philosophy of management with the mission of the agency. He believes that the objectives of the organization can best be met when employees have the widest opportunity for training and education--when they can achieve their personal goals through career growth and development.

Dr. Mulhern implements this philosophy in many ways. He serves personally as Agency Officer for the Equal Employment Opportunity Program (EEO). In this capacity, he meets frequently with the EEO Coordinators and Counselors, in Washington and throughout the country.

He started the first Upward Mobility Program in the U.S. Department of Agriculture to make better use of employee capabilities and to give people a chance to learn new skills and advance to higher grade levels.

He has inaugurated several new training programs. Among the most innovative is the Executive Development Program to give more employees an opportunity to advance to executive levels and to give the agency a larger source from which to select their leadership. This program has aroused great interest among other Federal agencies and is being widely used as a model for similar efforts.

These are some of the many qualities that Dr. Francis J. Mulhern has applied to make his years of public service truly distinguished.

SIGNIFICANT AWARDS

1956 - Membership in Phi Zeta Honorary Fraternity by Auburn University in recognition of contributions to the veterinary medical profession.

1960 - USDA Superior Service Award for outstanding direction of the successful program to eradicate vesicular exanthema.

1960 - Zeta Award by Omega Tau Sigma Fraternity, Auburn University, in recognition of meritorious service to the veterinary profession.

1964 - Distinguished Service Award presented by the Training Officers Conference for conspicuous success as professional manager in facilitating the development of employees through training and education.

1967 - Albert Schweitzer Award for important role played in implementing the Animal Welfare Act to promote humane treatment of animals (P.L. 89-544).

1969 - Livestock Conservation, Inc., annual award for vision, dedication, and leadership in the organized efforts to improve the health of the Nation's livestock.

1974 - National Civil Service League's 1974 Career Service Award for Sustained Excellence in public service.

1975 - American Meat Institute's Animal Agriculture Award for greatest contributions in this field.

1976 - American Veterinary Epidemiology Society's Honorary Diploma and Gold Cane award in recognition of his contribution to the advancement of international veterinary public health.

1976 - USDA Distinguished Service Award for creative leadership and outstanding contributions in developing a new and effective organization.

1977 - Public Service Award, American Veterinary Medical Association in recognition of his outstanding contributions in public health and regulatory veterinary medicine.

TRUSZYNSKI

NOMINATION FOR

PRESIDENT'S AWARD FOR

DISTINGUISHED FEDERAL CIVILIAN SERVICE

Nominee: Gerald M. Truszynski
Former Associate Administrator for
Space Tracking and Data Systems
NASA Headquarters
Washington, D.C. 20546

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

Nominee: Gerald M. Truszynski

Date and Place of Birth: September 8, 1921, Jersey City, New Jersey

Education: B.S. degree in Electrical Engineering, Rutgers University, 1944

Type of Appointment: Excepted Appointment, Level V

Current Grade Level: GS 18 equivalent

Synopsis of Career Service:

NASA Headquarters, Office of Space Tracking and Data Systems (formerly Office of Tracking and Data Acquisition), Washington, D.C.

January 1968 -- December 1977	Associate Administrator
November 1961 -- January 1968	Deputy Associate Administrator
June 1960 -- November 1961	Chief of Operations

NASA/NACA Dryden Flight Research Center Edwards, California

October 1956 -- June 1960	Chief, Instrumentation Division
October 1952 -- October 1956	Head, Instrumentation Branch
April 1948 -- October 1952	Head, Instrumentation Section

NACA Langley Aeronautics Laboratory, Hampton, Virginia

May 1944 -- April 1948	Aeronautical Research Scientist

PROPOSED CITATION

For distinguished federal civilian service as an engineer and administrator, and for outstanding leadership in establishing an internationally pre-eminent telecommunications network for support of space flight research.

For successfully fostering participation by other nations in the world-wide tracking activities and directing an unparalleled university/industry/government effort leading to the development of a unique resource of the highest national value.

SUMMARY OF ACHIEVEMENT

As a direct result of Mr. Truszynski's outstanding and sustained leadership, executive action, and devotion to duty, the United States Space Program has developed the world's most advanced operational system for communicating with vehicles in space. Under his close management and direction, this world-wide system has established extremely high standards of reliability and efficiency in successfully accomplishing a broad spectrum of mission objectives and goals in space research. These missions have included such notable space projects as the Apollo Lunar Landing program; the nine-month manned Skylab space station program; planetary projects ranging from Pioneer and Mariner spacecraft flybys of Mars, Venus, Mercury, Jupiter and eventually Saturn to the Viking Mars Landers and Orbiters; the Landsat project which has been returning data concerning the Earth and its environment; and a large number of scientific Earth satellites used to conduct various scientific investigations. The outstanding success of the United States space program, and in particular the leadership achieved over the USSR in manned and outer-planet missions, can be attributed to a very significant degree to the continuous effectiveness of this ground system, planned and implemented under Mr. Truszynski's sound technical leadership.

Through his personal efforts and to the decided benefit of the United States, many nations of the free world have been given a significant role of participation in space activities by the hosting and often the operation of many of these ground tracking facilities. In addition, the engineering and operation of a world-wide communications network, which ties together this global tracking system, has fostered the cooperative efforts of numerous communications organizations throughout the world. To cite only a single example of the magnitude of this achievement, the combined capabilities of these two global systems provided the operational and remarkably reliable means by which hundreds of millions of people throughout the world witnessed Astronaut Neil Armstrong step upon the surface of the moon. Coincidentally, American leadership in international satellite communications was accelerated and sustained by the demands of this global system.

The challenge of formulating the basic concept for the management of these global systems, currently involving some 13 stations located in 8 countries and jurisdictions was met with untiring personal initiative on the part of Mr. Truszynski. He directed the development of special and innovative management techniques which insured the high reliability level of all stations regardless of the differing political, cultural, and geographic locations.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS

Beginning in 1960 Mr. Truszynski directed and managed the team of government and industrial engineers and scientists which transformed the early, relatively simple ground tracking stations into the diverse and complex world-wide network of land-based radio transmitting and receiving stations, ships, and aircraft, linked to each other and to the mission control centers through world-wide point-to-point communications systems employing commercial communications satellites. As a result of his personal leadership and initiative, as well as his outstanding technical direction, significant improvements in both operating techniques and equipments (significant achievements in themselves) were effected over the ensuing years. This provided a network capability which, for example, in addition to furnishing the ability to transfer information between the Apollo spacecrafts and earth with the reliability mandatory for astronaut safety, permitted millions of Americans and the peoples of other nations to share the adventures of space exploration via live television. This achievement must be considered as an accomplishment of almost equally remarkable proportions to that of actually landing and returning man from the surface of the moon. The lunar landing would certainly not have been possible without that electronic lifeline to earth.

The NASA Tracking and Data Acquisition Network, under Mr. Truszynski's direction, has been a forcing factor in the current state-of-the-art in the fields of electronics, communications, and automatic data processing. The network requirements for reliable real-time control systems have had a marked effect on industry which has, in turn, resulted in better services and products at lower costs for the American public.

A significant example of his influence on the advances made in the area of communications was the early availability of commercial communications satellites. Responding to the Apollo support requirements, the Intelsat Consortium, for which the Communications Satellite Corporation acts as manager, accelerated its original plans and placed commercial communications satellites into full-time service in both the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans approximately two years ahead of the planned date. This was an important factor in the rapid development of a global commercial communications system, which is the primary objective of the Communications Satellite Act, and the expansion of American influence, leadership, and products.

Under Mr. Truszynski's leadership NASA pioneered in the application of computers for communications processing. His establishment of a large, high speed, real-time communications network has contributed substantially to the national development of communications-oriented computing systems and techniques which exist today. Currently, other government, educational, and commercial organizations are using similar systems to assist them.

Mr. Truszynski's early foresight in long-range planning is well illustrated in his sponsorship of the development of the first 64 meter-diameter antenna located at Goldstone, California. His strong faith in the now-proven need for such a capability gained him the necessary support from all appropriate levels of government management. This antenna system represents the single most important advancement in deep space tracking and data acquisition capability. Justified as an advanced research facility at the time, it was this antenna that played a major role in our lunar landing missions, in the successful return of the crippled Apollo 13 spacecraft, and in the landing of Viking on Mars. With the increased sensitivity and receiving capability of the Goldstone antenna, communications with Apollo 13, operating under sharply reduced transmitting power was insured. In recognition of the value of the Goldstone antenna, two additional 64 meter antennas were constructed in Spain and Australia. These, along with the Goldstone instrument, make outer planet exploration possible and fully meaningful.

Another example of his forward looking ability is the inauguration of development efforts in 1966 to increase the effectiveness and reliability of the NASA global network, while at the same time reducing operations and maintenance costs and dependence on foreign countries for operating rights. The efforts resulted in a very innovative project, the Tracking and Data Relay Satellite System (TDRSS). The principle of the system is to place two (2) satellites into synchronous orbit separated in longitude so that their combined view covers nearly one-hundred percent of the earth. Low earth orbiting or user satellites transmit directly to whichever TDRS is in their view. The two (2) TDRS then relay the signal to a single earth station located in the United States, thus eliminating the requirement for many of the present ground based tracking facilities. Implementation of the TDRS service through a leasing arrangement with a contractor is planned in 1980.

Through the personal initiative of Mr. Truszynski, development efforts have been inaugurated to increase the effectiveness and capacity of the NASA global network, while at the same time to reduce operations and maintenance costs. He, for example, directed extensive cost trade-off analyses of utilizing wide-band data links from remote stations versus specific data handling capabilities at these sites, and implemented plans where feasible to derive both operational and economic benefits from the results of such analyses.

Mr. Truszynski's active part in many international professional groups and his presentation of papers at international meetings such as the United Nations Conference fostered the vital, needed foreign participation in the United States space program. The personal working relationships he developed with representatives of various foreign countries aided, in a large measure, in NASA's obtaining optimum geographical locations for the network ground stations. This freedom of site selection provided the network with a continuous monitoring capability which in turn has been a determining factor in saving many important and expensive missions. Moreover, these countries have been convinced to protect station sites from electromagnetic interference which may be caused by other local activities and to assign the necessary radio frequencies of their registry for station operations. They consequently join with the United States at international conferences to assure the continued validity of these frequencies for space exploration.

In addition, Mr. Truszynski has been most effective in administering NASA's policy of encouraging foreign participation in the construction and operation of the overseas stations. Through active involvement with state-of-the-art equipment and techniques, the foreign personnel acquire knowledge which they can transfer to the needs of their own countries. This international cooperation in tracking and data acquisition activities provides a unique opportunity for men in many lands to share the stimulus and challenge of space research.

In developing the NASA global network to its present day capability, Mr. Truszynski has demonstrated many outstanding personal qualities, some of which have been mentioned above. However, perhaps, his strongest quality has yet to be noted--that is his personal integrity. This trait has earned him the respect of his employees, peers, and supervisors and undoubtedly has played a major part in his successful rise in the federal service.

SIGNIFICANT AWARDS

In recognition of his many achievements, Mr. Truszynski has received the following honors:

1978 NASA Distinguished Service Medal

1973 American Astronautical Society Fellow

1969 NASA Distinguished Service Medal

1969 NASA Distinguished Service Medal

1964 NASA Group Achievement Award

HEW

Francis N. Waldrop, M.D.

October 5, 1926, Asheville, N.C.

Education and Training

B.A. - University of Minnesota, 1946
M.D. - George Washington University, 1950 (with distinction)

Intern, George Washington University Hospital, 1950-51
Psychiatric Resident, Saint Elizabeths Hospital, 1951-54
Board Certification: Diplomate, American Board of Psychiatry and Neurology, 1957
Diplomate, National Board of Medical Examiners

Chronology of Employment

Chief, West Lodge Psychiatric Service, Saint Elizabeths Hospital, 1954-56
Chief, Male Receiving Service, SEH, 1956-58
Chief, William A. White Clinical Research Division, SEH, 1958-60
Associate Director for Research, SEH, and Special Assistant, Clinical Neuropharmacology Research Center, NIMH, 1959-61
Director, Behavioral and Clinical Studies Research Center, SEH, 1961-68
Director, Division of Professional Training, SEH, 1963-68
Deputy Director, National Center for Mental Health Services, Training, and Research, NIMH, 1968-71
Associate Director for Planning, Division of Manpower and Training Programs, NIMH, 1971-72
Director, Division of Manpower and Training Programs, NIMH, 1972-75
Acting Deputy Administrator, Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration, 1975

Current Status and Position

Career status (currently holding Career Executive Assignment by promotion), GS-18. As Deputy Administrator, shares with the Administrator the responsibility for planning, managing, and providing the overall direction necessary for effective accomplishment of ADAMHA programs and activities.

CITATION

For his outstanding and distinguished Government career as clinician, researcher, and administrator that represents public service and dedication to duty of the highest order.

For his leadership role in shaping National health policies and his managerial skill in directing the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration, which oversees three of the most complex health problems in contemporary American life.

SUMMARY OF ACHIEVEMENT

Dr. Francis N. Waldrop has had a long and distinguished career of Federal service beginning in 1951 as a Resident in Psychiatry at Saint Elizabeths Hospital. He has held positions of increasing responsibility, and has made a significant contribution to national health policies. He is widely recognized as a leader in the health field and enjoys the highest professional reputation. His career exemplifies that of the dedicated civil servant serving the complex health needs of the American people.

Dr. Waldrop has served with distinction as Deputy Administrator, ADAMHA, since his appointment in 1975. He has exercised outstanding leadership as the Acting Administrator, ADAMHA, during the period January through December 1977 when a new Administrator was appointed. Dr. Waldrop has been a stabilizing influence over an agency with wide-ranging national health responsibilities.

Nomination for Distinguished Federal Civilian
Service Award - Francis N. Waldrop, M.D.

The Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration (ADAMHA), an agency of the Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, serves the people of the United States through leadership of Federal programs to prevent, control and treat alcohol abuse and alcoholism, drug abuse, and mental and emotional illness. The agency's missions are accomplished primarily through grants and contracts for research investigations, training projects, and delivery of treatment services to people through community-based projects and programs. ADAMHA also makes technical assistance available to states and communities as they establish and operate alcohol, drug abuse, and mental health programs.

Dr. Waldrop has had a long and distinguished Government career of public service. He began as a Resident in Psychiatry at Saint Elizabeths Hospital in 1951, progressing through positions of increasing responsibility to his appointment as Deputy Administrator, ADAMHA, in 1975. During his career he has been instrumental in shaping national health policies as related to mental health.

Incorporation of behavioral research programs into the structure and activities of a large mental hospital system was a unique achievement of Saint Elizabeths Hospital during the decade 1958-1968. Earlier there had been some pioneer programs in medical research in this type of medical setting; but the behavioral aspects of research began to receive increasing attention in the late 1950's. In 1958, the National Institute of Mental Health established the Neuropharmacological Research Center at Saint Elizabeths. Dr. Waldrop was given primary responsibility for development of the behavioral science programs. In 1960 these programs became institutionalized in the Behavioral and Clinical Research Branch, which later became independently a Center.

Under his imaginative leadership, the programs developed included not only more traditional ones (experimental psychiatry, personality assessment, psychophysiology, clinical psychology, etc.), but also unique programs in research on criminal behavior in a psychiatric setting, and on communications research in the same setting. Further, the first mental hospital-based program in human operant conditioning that continued to grow and develop (there had been one earlier, in another hospital setting, in the late 1950's which had been phased out) was initiated in 1960. This unique program continues today as one of the few in this field in the mental hospital setting. Its purpose is to investigate the influence of environmental factors upon the behavior of both normal and mentally ill subjects, with special focus upon development of effective therapeutic methods.

In his role as Director of Professional Training and Education, carried on at the same time with his responsibilities as Director of the Clinical and Behavioral Research Center (1963-1968), Dr. Waldrop gave leadership to all the training programs in the hospital. In addition to the core training areas of psychiatry, psychology, nursing, and social work, these included: various medical specialties, occupational therapy, recreational and music therapy, psychodrama, behavioral research, and others.

He worked toward changing from a policy of training as predominantly service per se, to one of focus on the person being educated as a care giver and trained to provide quality service. This was particularly difficult to achieve for psychiatric residents. For many years the tradition had been to treat these young physicians as welcome relief to overburdened permanent staff in an environment of constant demands. Dr. Waldrop's patient, tactful, and thoughtful communication with clinical staff accomplished far more than a set of dicta ever could have towards translating the education/training policy into effective action. This in the long run, as well as in the immediate situation, had considerable impact on quality of patient care.

In 1967-1968, Saint Elizabeths Hospital became the responsibility of NIMH. It was necessary to restructure the hospital programs in accordance with the stated mission as a national leader in mental health services, training, and research. Dr. Waldrop served as a member of the task force on reorganization, and as co-chairman of the group appointed by Dr. Yolles to assess the intramural training programs and make recommendations concerning them. Out of the thinking, work and writing of these groups, in which Dr. Waldrop took a major role, the National Center for Mental Health Services, Training, and Research emerged as a tripartite structure, with Divisions of Services, of Intramural Training, and of Research.

From 1968 to 1971, Dr. Waldrop served as the Deputy Director of the Center, continuing at the same time to give leadership and administrative guidance to the behavioral research effort. In a disturbing atmosphere of a new Administration's frequent wish to transfer the Hospital to the District of Columbia, and in the absence of the Director on other pressing tasks, Dr. Waldrop took the increasing burden for responsible and effective administration of the Center, for the day-to-day activities, as well as long range policy planning. His patient, thoughtful, courteous guidance of the staff under very trying and anxiety-laden conditions served as stimulus and example.

During the past several years, there has been a contining effort on the part of the health agencies of the DHEW to articulate a unified health manpower policy. In 1972 the DHEW Health Manpower Coordinating Committee, under the chairmanship of Dr. Kenneth Endicott, then Administrator of the Health Resources Administration, was formed. Dr. Waldrop, who was now Director of Manpower and Training, served as the mental health representative (at that time NIMH included alcohol and drug abuse programs). This group held its first major strategy meeting in 1972, and another in 1974 followed by several work sessions around issues and actions. There was an exchange of detailed information concerning agency training programs, questions generated, and policy recommended, all relevant to current health manpower

legislation. As far as known, this was the first time that alcohol, drug abuse, and mental health concerns were included in health manpower discussions, since Title VII of the Public Health Service Act refers only to health and allied health professions (alcohol, drug abuse, and mental health are covered under other legislative authorities).

Concommitantly, Congressional hearings were underway, around amendments to Title VII. (It was not until October of 1976 that the Health Professions Educational Assistance Act [P.M. 94-484] was passed by the Congress and signed by President Ford. Collaborative efforts between alcohol, drug abuse, and mental health and health personnel are continuing, specifically in connection with drafting regulations.)

All through this whole process, from the beginning, Dr. Waldrop has played a significant role, drafting some of the health legislation language and continuously being involved in discussions, decisions, and recommendations concerning policy formulation.

During the years 1972-1975, when Dr. Waldrop was serving as Director of Division of Manpower and Training Programs, NIMH, funds appropriated by the Congress for the NIMH Manpower and Training Activity declined dramatically, while at the same time the impact of inflation and stipend increases had to be absorbed. In the Presidential budgets for 1973 and 1974, support of training in the categorical disciplines of psychiatry, psychology, social work, and nursing was clearly phased out. This meant that the Institute was unable to accept training applications in these programs on its usual long-term schedule; 15 of the 17 peer review committees were dismantled. Even so, the manpower staff continued to program. There was a period of operating under a Presidential impoundment of training funds, and a suit over these funds. Furthermore, forces were at work to shift the focus of the training programs which had been, since 1948, the policy of the Institute.

Between 1972 and 1975, clinical manpower programs were annually proposed for phaseout by the Administration. Each year Congress restored them, though usually at progressively lower levels of funding, and under circumstances permitting little or no systematic program redirection. This sequence of abrupt and recurrent "turn on - turn off" of program activity posed severe management problems for Mental Health training programs and progressive confusion and uncertainty for academic institutions, agencies, and students supported by these programs.

During this period of near-chaos, Dr. Waldrop again provided firm and positive guidance to staff, to the field, and to those who, with him, were communicating with the Congress. At the same time he and his staff were beginning to look at the change in directions of mental health manpower development, realizing that a major shift in policy was imperative, with consequent implications for program structure. After his move to the position of ADAMHA Deputy Administrator in 1975, the NIMH Director created a Services Manpower Task Force to carry forward the review and reformulation of Manpower policy thus initiated and spearheaded by Dr. Waldrop.

In November of 1975 Dr. Waldrop was appointed as Deputy Administrator of ADAMHA, to serve with the Administrator, James D. Isbister. From then until January of 1977 was a period of intensive learning and a great deal of activity around the growth and development of a new agency. On January 20, 1977, Mr. Isbister's resignation was accepted by the new Administration; from then until December Dr. Waldrop, as Deputy Administrator, had full administrative responsibility for the agency.

ADAMHA had been created in 1973 by the reorganization of the NIMH and its subordinate parts into three separate, co-equal Institutes and an Office of the Administrator. The ADAMHA is one of six health agencies within the DHEW and, as has already been noted, is the Federal agency responsible for providing leadership, policies, and goals for the national effort designed to assure the treatment and rehabilitation of persons with alcohol, drug abuse, and mental health problems. Its program activities include the support and conduct of research, training, treatment, and prevention. The agency presently has a staff of approximately 6,500 employees and an operating budget of over one billion dollars. The creation and organizational structure of the agency were the result of long and intense discussions involving various political forces and several strong and vocal constituency groups. In a sense, then, the resulting organization was a compromise that was viewed with distrust by many, both within and outside of the agency.

A major organizational problem faced by the new agency was related to the role and function of the newly created Office of the Administrator. To some, the Office was viewed as a potential threat to the visibility and importance of the Institutes. Others viewed it as an annoying bureaucratic layer that could be essentially ignored. The OA staff itself was uncertain of its role and even felt discomfort, since many of them, including Mr. Isbister (and when he came to the agency, Dr. Waldrop) had been the subordinates of people who had remained at the Institute level. With adept leadership and skillful understanding, and with Dr. Waldrop's warm and wise help when he joined the OA staff, Mr. Isbister made remarkable progress in developing the Office into a viable and significant management force. Doing this and at the same time striving to maintain the quasi-autonomy of the Institutes continued to pose a major organizational problem with significant interpersonal undertones.

The accomplishments of the Administrator and his Deputy, with the strong support of the OA staff, are the more impressive because of the often conflict-ridden environment within which they have had to operate. Three Institutes, two of which were originally subordinate and part of the third, were, in January 1977, beginning to function more effectively as three co-equal units under the aegis of the OA. Strong and vocal constituency groups with often differing and opposite needs were beginning to be willing to look to the Administrator as the focal point for inter-Institute concerns and as an effective agent for the solution of cross-cutting problems. An analytic program agenda had been identified, and a process had been set in motion for the development of a coordinated and strategic policy and resource planning process. The Administrator was beginning to be accepted as an advocate and an authoritative voice speaking effectively and credibly for cross-cutting issues.

It was in the midst of this dynamic and swiftly moving situation that full responsibility for the agency became Dr. Waldrop's. He was primarily responsible for developing national goals and policies for ADAMHA and in planning, directing, and coordinating the diverse program activities of the agency. Other significant responsibilities included coordinating international activities, insuring quality assurance in ADAMHA supported treatment programs, and analysis of major legislative issues. These various activities are of substantial scope and complexity, requiring a broad knowledge of organization and management, as well as a thorough understanding of the program areas over which leadership is exercised, and the ability to work with persons in a wide range of occupations including those in the scientific, technical, and administrative fields. He had the responsibility -- but not the policy making, definitive power of the Administrator. It is a remarkable tribute to his leadership, to his capacity for formulating and interpreting major policies, and to his skill in interpersonal situations, that the growth process of ADAMHA did not stop with the loss of a strong leader. To the contrary, it has continued with increasing vigor. The new Administrator, Dr. Gerald L. Klerman, came in December 1977 into a strong, vigorous, still growing agency.

As a result of his broad knowledge of ADAMHA program goals, priorities, policies, and objectives, of his administrative/management experience and ability, and of his splendid capacity for utilizing the breadth and depth of his Federal experience, Dr. Waldrop has been of invaluable assistance to the new Administrator, providing perspective and insight into the organizational complexities and lending continuity during the uncertain period of transiition to a new administration.

In addition to his superior administrative capabilities, Dr. Waldrop's personal characteristics are highly significant in terms of his effectiveness. He has a tremendous devotion to duty in a very real sense and he exemplifies the dedicated civil servant in the truest meaning of the term. His ethical standards and integrity are of the highest order, and are reflected in performance of all tasks, no matter how great or how small. He strives to give the very best of himself to the tasks at hand and imbues his staff with the same kind of confidence that he possesses. He possesses a unique combination of intelligence, compassion, and sensitivity to people, their problems and concerns. He has an intuitive sense that enables him to focus sharply and with clear criticalness on issues, current and future. His sensitivity and perception of the needs of people at all levels and the dynamics of issues have enabled him to understand and communicate effectively with disparate and varied groups, ranging from many and often conflicting constituencies with which the agency relates, and to the Congress. He has a deep personal commitment to serving the needs of others and is a source of inspiration to those around him.

Dr. Waldrop is widely respected and admired for his administrative ability and for his personal qualities which serve as models to others and engender in them a sense of loyalty and dedication. He is widely recognized as an outstanding leader in the health field on the basis of his record of accomplishment.

Although justifiably proud of his accomplishments, he is at the same time modest in light of his achievements. He possesses a keen intellect which focuses on creative solutions and brings imaginative approaches to bear on difficult problems. By virtue of his sharp intellect and breadth of knowledge concerning substantive programmatic issues and his keen understanding of the political and bureaucratic forces with which he must deal, he is adept at planning and executing strategies for impact on the decision-making processes.

In summary, it is appropriate that Dr. Waldrop be recognized for this honor for both his long and distinguished career service and his exceptional performance in providing outstanding leadership and direction to the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration. He has served with distinction in each of his assignments, as evidenced by his record of accomplishment over a long career of public service. It is, therefore, with pride that the nomination of Dr. Francis N. Waldrop is respectfully submitted with the highest endorsement and recommendation.

SIGNIFICANT HONORS AND AWARDS SUPPORTING THIS NOMINATION

Cash Award, 1956

In recognition of superior work performance as Chief, West Lodge Psychiatric Service, Saint Elizabeths Hospital (SEH). Responsible for coordination and integration of the total therapeutic operations of the Service, including the development of multi- and inter-disciplinary treatment teams and treatment programs introducing the use of innovative drugs.

Outstanding Performance Rating for 1959-61

As Director of Professional Training and Education and Acting Director of Behavioral Studies at Saint Elizabeths Hospital, he exceeded all requirements.

Cash Award, 1961

In recognition of superior work performance as Associate Director of Research for Saint Elizabeths Hospital, he continuously demonstrated the ability to perform the tasks of his position in such an outstanding manner as to deserve special recognition.

Superior Service Award, 1961

For unusual ability and leadership in developing and integrating a program of basic and clinical research with patient care and treatment as Associate Director of Research, Saint Elizabeths Hospital.

Distinguished Service Award, 1964

For unusual scientific and administrative abilities and leadership in developing and directing the psychiatric residency training and research programs as Director Behavioral and Clinical Studies Research Center and Director, Division of Professional Training, Saint Elizabeths Hospital.

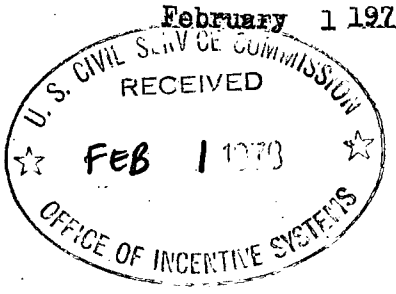
Quality Increase, 1964

Recognition for his outstanding work as Director, Behavioral and Clinical Studies Research Center and Director, Division of Professional Training, Saint Elizabeths Hospital.

Letters from Agency Heads

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250

February 1 1978



Honorable Alan K. Campbell
Chairman
U. S. Civil Service Commission
Washington, D. C. 20415

Dear Mr. Chairman:

It is a pleasure to recommend the following Department of Agriculture career employees for the President's Award for Distinguished Federal Civilian Service:

Mr. John R. McGuire, Chief, Forest Service
Dr. Francis J. Mulhern, Administrator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
Dr. Glenn W. Burton, Research Leader, Forage and Turf Research, Agricultural Research Service, Tifton, Georgia

The enclosed nominations reflect outstanding leadership and exceptional achievement in serving the public interest. Each candidate merits consideration for the highest honor which may be granted to a career employee.

Sincerely,

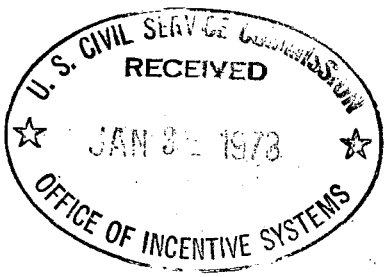
Bob Bergland
Secretary

Enclosures

Agric. - 3

THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE
Washington, D.C. 20230

JAN 25 1978



Received 1/30
Office of the Chairman

Mr. Brengel =

Dear Mr. Chairman:

The Department is pleased to nominate the following officials in order of preference for the President's Award for Distinguished Federal Civilian Service:

Dr. Dayton L. Alverson
National Marine Fisheries Service
National Oceanic and Atmospheric
Administration

Dr. Elbert H. Ahlstrom
National Marine Fisheries Service
National Oceanic and Atmospheric
Administration.

The required data in support of these nominations are enclosed.

Sincerely,

Juanita M. Kreps

Enclosures

Honorable Alan K. Campbell
Chairman
U. S. Civil Service Commission
Washington, D. C. 20415

Commerce [redacted]-2

Received 2/3
Office of the Chairman

THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20301

FEB 2 1978

Mr. Brengel

U. S. CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION
RECEIVED
FEB 2 1978
OFFICE OF INCENTIVE SYSTEMS

Honorable Alan K. Campbell
Chairman
U. S. Civil Service Commission
Washington, D. C. 20415

Dear Mr. Chairman:

As requested in your memorandum of November 14, 1977, it is my pleasure to submit for your consideration an outstanding nominee for the President's Award for Distinguished Federal Civilian Service.

Dr. Alan Berman, Director of Research at the Naval Research Laboratory has distinguished himself as a scientist and administrator during his service with the Department of Defense. Two copies of the nomination folder describing Dr. Berman's many achievements and contributions are being forwarded to your office under separate cover.

Sincerely,

C W Duncan

DEPUTY

Received 2/16
OMB for Chairman's signature

THE SECRETARY OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20201

FEB 13 1978

Mr. Brengel

U.S. CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION
RECEIVED
1978
OFFICE OF INCENTIVE SYSTEMS

The Honorable Alan K. Campbell
Chairman
U.S. Civil Service Commission
Room 350-H
Washington, D.C. 20415

Dear Mr. Campbell:

Thank you for your recent invitation to submit nominations for the President's Award for Distinguished Federal Civilian Service.

We have two outstanding nominees for this Award this year: DeWitt Stetten, Jr., M.D., and Francis N. Waldrop, M.D.

For different reasons, the exceptional accomplishments of each of these outstanding individuals represent the kind of exemplary sustained performance that justifies Presidential recognition.

I recommend both of these outstanding public servants with enthusiasm. Nomination materials are enclosed.

Sincerely,

Joseph A. Califano, Jr.

Enclosures

Ordered Postponed

NASA
National Aeronautics and
Space Administration
Washington, D.C.
20546
Office of the Administrator

JAN 30 1978

JAN 30 1978

Honorable Alan K. Campbell
Chairman
U. S. Civil Service Commission
Washington, DC 20415

Dear Scottie:

This is in response to your memorandum soliciting nominations for the President's Award for Distinguished Federal Civilian Service. I am happy to nominate in order of preference, William H. Phillips, NASA Langley Research Center; Gerald M. Truszynski, NASA Headquarters; Robert L. Krieger, NASA Wallops Flight Center; and Christopher C. Kraft, Jr., NASA Johnson Space Center.

Detailed information in support of these nominations is provided in the enclosures.

Very truly yours,

for

Robert A. Frosch
Administrator

Enclosures

NASA-4

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

OFFICE OF
THE CHAIRMAN

January 30, 1978

Mr. Brenzel

The Honorable Alan K. Campbell
Chairman
U. S. Civil Service Commission
Room 350-H
Washington, D. C. 20415

Dear Scotty:

The Commission enthusiastically nominates Mr. Stanley Sporkin, Director, Division of Enforcement of this Commission, for the President's Award for Distinguished Federal Civilian Service.

Mr. Sporkin deserves the highest honor available to a Federal civilian employee for his outstanding accomplishment and exceptional achievements in the field of law enforcement.

The justification in support of Mr. Sporkin's nomination is enclosed.

Sincerely,

Harold M. Williams
Chairman

Enclosure

SEC-1

THE SECRETARY OF STATE

WASHINGTON

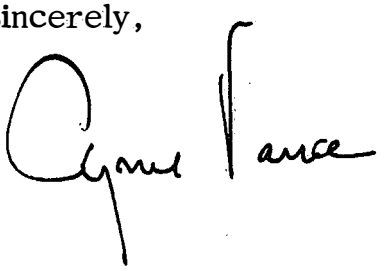
January 30, 1978

Dear Mr. Campbell:

I am pleased and honored to submit the nomination of the Honorable Philip C. Habib, Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs, for the President's Award for Distinguished Federal Civilian Service.

Phil Habib is known throughout the international community for his outstanding service in the quest for world peace. His achievements exemplify all four of the criteria for the award.

Sincerely,



The Honorable
Alan K. Campbell,
Chairman,
United States Civil
Service Commission.

State-1

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION
OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR OF VETERANS AFFAIRS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20420

January 27, 1978

The Honorable
Alan K. Campbell
Chairman, U. S. Civil
Service Commission
Washington, D. C. 20415

Dear Mr. Chairman:

I am pleased to nominate the following career employees of the Veterans Administration for the President's Award for Distinguished Federal Civilian Service:

John D. Chase, M.D.
Chief Medical Director
Veterans Administration
Washington, D. C.

Rosalyn S. Yalow, Ph.D.
Senior Medical Investigator
Veterans Administration Hospital
Bronx, New York

Andrew V. Schally, Ph.D.
Senior Medical Investigator
Veterans Administration Hospital
New Orleans, Louisiana

Sincerely,

MAX CLELAND
Administrator

Enclosures

P.S. There are Two Nobel prize winners and the chief Medical Director of the VA! VA 3